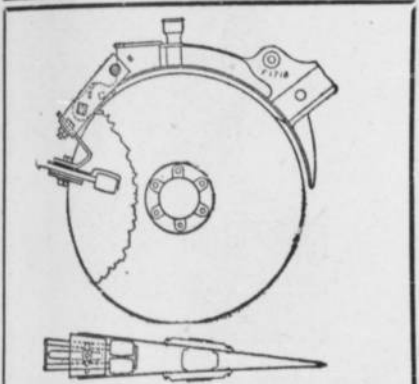


Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 405 Logan Ave., Toronto, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.



Look over your old Grain Drills

If the double discs open in front, clog with trash and refuse to turn, write Fifield Mfg. Co. Their roller bearings overcome this difficulty. Will also make your drill pull easier and last longer than a new drill will without them. When ordering give numbers on front and rear boot castings.

Price f.o.b. Abbey, \$35 per set of 20. Sample for any make \$2.00.

FIFIELD MANUFACTURING Co., Abbey, Sask.

Power for Pumping Water

NEXT to the sun, the wind is the greatest power for raising water. The sun lifts a tremendous quantity of water every day which is scattered in mist to the ends of the earth. The wind, with a few simple pumping devices, will lift fresh water from beneath the surface of the ground and put it right where you can have it when you want it. With modern equipment for pumping water there is no good reason why any family should be without an ample supply of fresh running water at very small expense.

Of all the devices for pumping water the Improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, the genuine self-oiling windmill, is the most economical and most reliable. It runs for a year, or more, with one oiling and requires practically no attention. Just put it up and let it run day and night. The gears run in oil, in a tightly enclosed case, and every moving part is constantly lubricated.

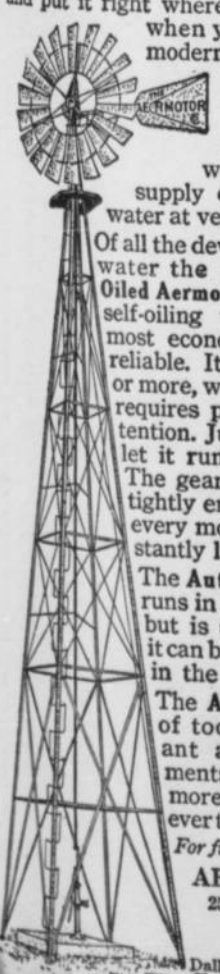
The Auto-Oiled Aermotor runs in a breath of wind, but is so strongly built it can be safely left to run in the severest storms.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today has important added improvements which make it more decidedly than ever the best of its kind.

For full information write

AERMOTOR CO.
2509 Roosevelt Rd.
CHICAGO

Branch Houses:
Dallas Des Moines Oakland
Kansas City Minneapolis



Our Ottawa Letter

Canada's status debated—Some budget forecasts Customs probe report tabled

By TOM WAYLING

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 6.—The new session of parliament is now well under way, but thanks to the revision of the rules of the Commons, it has gone farther in a shorter time than in previous sessions. The debate on the address will conclude about Tuesday night. One potent rule is that which limits members speeches to 40 minutes and it has thinned down the time-wasting Niagara of oratory that usually followed the opening of parliament.

The opening of the debate saw three bachelor leaders with the reins in hand, the Prime Minister, the leader of the opposition and Robert Gardiner, all being still foot loose and fancy free. Hon. R. B. Bennett's opening speech as leader was awaited with considerable interest and as one Progressive later remarked, there was a change in the atmosphere. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was a clever debater but very bitter. Mr. Bennett is suave, courteous and smiling. His criticism of the address was devoid of the rancor Mr. Meighen usually put into it, but he did not offer very much in the way of constructive criticism.

Immigration Discussed

Mr. Bennett was critical of the Immigration Department, but the Prime Minister challenged him to produce the great immigration scheme he seemed to have in mind. Hon. Robert Forke later referred to numerous suggestions that something should be done, but pointed out that none of them said what. So far as he was concerned, the principle to be followed was that immigration could only be successfully carried on if agriculture in Canada was prosperous, so that men brought in to go on the land had a chance of success. Mr. Bennett said there were ten million acres of vacant land in the West. Mr. Forke said they were held chiefly by private interests and that the new settler needed capital to take them up.

Miss Macphail also dealt with immigration and declared that it was not so much a matter of keeping the boy on the farm but of keeping the girl there. Only about 10 per cent. of the farm homes in Canada had the modern conveniences of the city homes and while the mothers carried on uncomplainingly the daughters were rebelling. The girls were leaving the farm to a greater extent than the boys. Generally there was not the prosperity on the farms of Canada as had been indicated in the speech from the throne. She had been through Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and had not found it. Former speakers had said that the Manitoba farmer was not growing wheat now; that was not from choice, the crop had failed. Until more attention was paid to making agriculture prosperous, immigration could not succeed.

The Hudson Bay Railway was mentioned by Mr. Bennett. It was claimed that Fort Churchill should not have been selected without parliament being further consulted. Mr. Dunning referred to an answer made to Hon. Hugh Guthrie last session that it would be decided which was the best port and the railway would go there. Churchill was selected by an expert and they had gone to Churchill.

Canada's Status Debated

Mr. Bennett made an emphatic reference to the question of national status, declaring that until the Colonial Laws Validity Act was repealed there could be no equality of status. The Prime Minister retorted by pointing out that the Prince of Wales, Premier Baldwin, Premier Bruce of Australia, Premier Coates of New Zealand, President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State, and Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery had all visited the Dominion within the year and had declared that there was equality of status. He quoted a Calgary speech of Mr. Bennett's in which the latter had stated that unless Canada had a right to amend her own constitution

she could not be a nation. Mr. King asked him how far he would co-operate in bringing about the right to amend the constitution. Mr. Bennett was silent.

The leader of the opposition also criticized Canada's stand at the League of Nations and said that "Senator Dandurand had pointed out that Canada was the only nation that had reduced its tariff since the war and rather boasted about it." Mr. Bennett objected to the appointment of Canadian ministers to foreign countries, declaring that the Dominion should have trade commissioners instead. The Prime Minister answered that Canada's trade commissioners had found themselves at a disadvantage and had asked to be given diplomatic standing. The Minister to France would preserve Canada's interests in continental Europe, while the one to Japan would watch over Canada's growing trade interests in the Orient. The writer has since learned that it is not the government's intention to establish a gold lace diplomatic corps but to give better standing in respect to trade matters and that the foreign legations will pay their own way by the adoption of the United States system of charging fees on goods exported to Canada. Foreign traders prefer the system because it eliminates customs delays on this side.

The Prime Minister the other day tabled the interim reports of the Royal Commission on Customs and Excise. Report No. 10 dealt in detail with 71 commercial and industrial firms and importers against whom further action should be taken; also 53 breweries and 12 distilleries. Legal action has already been taken against every firm which did not settle up at once, and a good many thousand dollars have been recovered. There were some caustic comments on the senior staffs at Toronto, Windsor, Regina and Vancouver. Reorganization, however, is already under way. The weakness of the report lies in the fact that although it is dated October 12, 1927, it deals with conditions as they existed when the commission was first appointed and overlooked the changes made since Hon. W. D. Euler took over the department and instituted a drastic cleanup. One man mentioned in the report died last August.

Forecasting the Budget

The principal corridor sport is the forecasting of the budget. The western members have come to the conclusion that it is more effective to make suggestions to the government before the budget is brought down than to criticize it when it is too late to make a change. There have, therefore, been several informal conferences between the western members and members of the cabinet. It can be pretty definitely stated that the government will continue its low tariff policy and that the 1928 budget will be another Robb budget, reducing taxation and taking some further steps in the direction of lower tariffs. The tariff board has begun to win recognition under W. H. Moore, who, like Donald McKenzie, the western member, is a low tariff man. The hearings before the board have been a revelation and have given to the low tariff advocates more real and more accurate information than they have ever had before. The fact that manufacturers are coming more and more to lay their cases before the board is a curious tribute to the fairness of the three men, two of whom at least are believers in low tariff principles.

It is generally believed that textiles will figure in the next budget for tariff revision, particularly cottons. The textile schedule is complicated by the inclusion of cotton, wool, rayon, silk and other fabrics, all in the same classification. The tariff board held an exhaustive enquiry into the cotton industry with some very enlightening evidence from British textile experts who came over at their own expense to attend the hearing.

BRUCE'S Tested Seeds

Let us bring you Success in gardening. Buy seeds direct from us for best results. Several new varieties. 24 hour service on orders received. Write for our 1928 Catalogue. It's free

John A. Bruce & Co., Limited
Seed Merchants Hamilton, Ont.
Please send me a free copy of Bruce's Annual.

Name _____
R.R. or St. _____
P. O. _____ Prov. _____

"Red End" HOG TROUGHS

Galvanized, Strong, Durable, Low Priced
Send for Illustrated Price List

Western Steel Products, Ltd.
Amalgamated with Metallic Roofing Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG
Branches:—Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver 14

Seed Peas

Mr. I. E. Snow operates a 600-acre farm in a non-irrigated district in northern Idaho. In 1927 he harvested 30 acres of seed peas that sold for \$1,350—a return of \$45 per acre.

Mr. R. S. Hunt on an irrigated ranch in the Upper Snake River Valley harvested 18 acres of seed peas that sold for \$1,334—a return of \$74 per acre.

Mr. Art Ritzhaupt harvested 28,617 pounds of clean, merchantable seed peas from 15 acres, which netted him a return of \$60.30 per acre after deducting the price of the seed he used to plant the crop.

EQUALLY GOOD LAND IN THE DIFFERENT FARMING DISTRICTS OF IDAHO CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$125 TO \$200 PER ACRE.

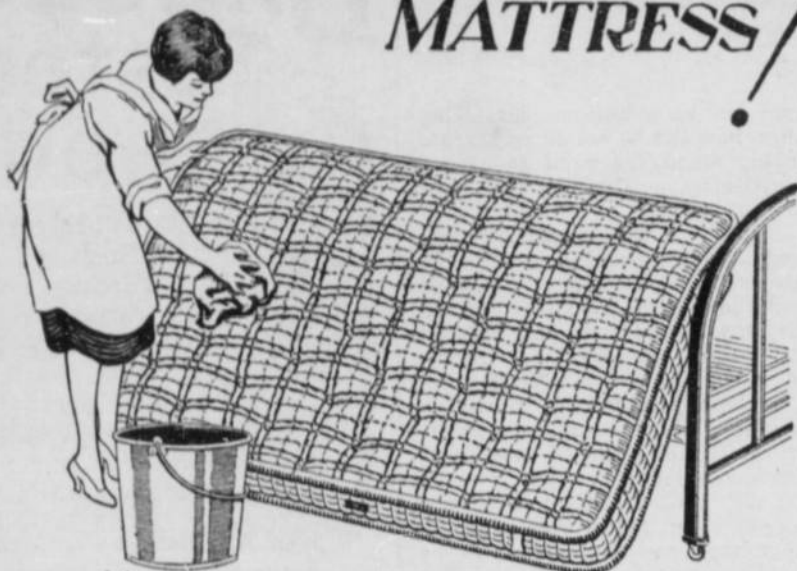
In all parts of the state contented farmers are receiving handsome returns on their labor and investments. A booklet (33-L) has been prepared showing the agricultural resources of Idaho. If interested, clip this advertisement and mail with your name and address to

GOVERNOR H. C. BALDRIDGE,
Chairman, State Board of Publicity, BOISE.

Idaho

When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide.

The New **PARKHILL** **WASHABLE** **MATTRESS!**



The
"MERMAID"
is insulated against Moisture
and Body Heat —

A thick shield of PARKHILL specially processed felt, entirely envelops the many layers of White Buoyant Cotton in this "Mermaid" Washable Mattress. Neither moisture nor body heat can penetrate this shield of water-resistant felt; and as weight alone positively will not deaden the buoyancy of cotton, all the fleecy inner layers retain their resiliency for years.

The covering fabric, specially woven from hard twisted and polished yarns,

is extra strong and not injured by water. Its colors are fade-proof.

This PARKHILL "Mermaid" will not bulge at the sides; it is reinforced all around—side stitched with a four-row Imperial Edge. Easily cleansed with soap and water, it will stay freshened, spotless, throughout its extra long service life.

Have your dealer show you the PARKHILL "Mermaid," the only Washable Mattress.

THREE DISTINCT GRADES:

Grade D **\$13-50** Grade C **\$17-50** Grade A **\$32-50**

These are Winnipeg prices. Add packing and freight to outside points.
Made in the West by the makers of

PARKHILL

MATTRESSES • BEDSPRINGS • COUCHES

A3

Westclox

Made in Canada



Busy days ahead

The days are getting longer, but not long enough for all there is to do.

Busy people need reliable time-pieces. Westclox are that kind. They're tested and accurately adjusted before they leave the factory, and you can depend on them for faithful service.

You can rely on Big Ben De Luxe, Baby Ben De Luxe and Ben Hur to call you on the dot and on all Westclox to always tell the right time.

They're sold everywhere, some with plain dials, others with night-and-day dials. Prices range from \$1.75 to \$6.25.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Besco After Bounties

While the West is seeking a downward revision of the tariff the British Empire Steel Corporation is seeking further state aid. It wants bounties on steel and increased duties or bonuses on coal. The steel bounty proposition will probably be turned down though something might be done in the way of bonuses on coal as recommended in the Duncan report. If the industry has to be helped for the sake of the miners, it will be done in the open and not by increased tariffs.

The venerable upper chamber having met for a purpose has adjourned for a time. One bill it is rushing through, however, is that for the establishment of a divorce court in Ontario. Most of the divorce applications, numbering over 200 come from Ontario and by far the greater portion of these from the city of Toronto. The Senate wants Toronto to launder its own linen. The bill passed the Senate last year but did not reach the House in time. It will probably go through this year and leave the Senators more time to initiate legislation and do a little more constructive work. The other day they presented themselves a portrait of Senator Dessaulles, a grand old Senator who had reached the age of 100 years. At that he made a vigorous speech and his voice carried better than most of the mere 60-year-old children who are his fellow members in the red chamber. Senator Dessaulles as a boy of ten was arrested during the rebellion of 1837 and kept under surveillance. Negotiations are under way between the western provinces and the Department of Justice for the return of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to their old prairie patrols. Saskatchewan has definitely decided to abolish the provincial police and replace them with the R.C.M.P., paying to the federal government certain sums which will not only help the R.C.M.P. to reduce its overhead, but save the province considerable money. Duplication of work will also be avoided. Alberta is also said to be considering a similar proposition.

A story is going the rounds of the corridors that Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen visited Ottawa last week and referring to his successor said "I suppose the Christian era has arrived." Mr. Meighen is now with one of the new investment trust companies in Toronto, a new form of financial business which had great success in England, and is spreading in the United States and Canada.

Hon. F. B. Kellogg, U.S. Secretary of State, is in Ottawa on a visit. He was at one time Senator from Minnesota and is telling in Ottawa of his visits to Winnipeg and the West. He strongly endorsed the Canadian legation at Washington and speaks of erecting a U. S. legation building to house the U. S. Minister and his staff here.

Portage Farmers' Mutual

The Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. is now over 44 years old. At its recent annual meeting the financial statement presented to the policyholders showed added strength in every feature of the business. Total assets now stand at \$1,315,411.07. The total insurance in force showed an increase of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars. General Manager Whitaker surveyed the cause of fire losses and showed that the majority of them come after August 1, indicating that the chief danger to barns comes from damp hay, and to dwelling houses in the early winter from defective chimneys, stove-pipes and furnaces. Many of these fires are preventable.

Next Imperial Conference

While in Ottawa, Rt. Hon. L. C. Amery, told the newspaper men that the British government was in favor of Imperial conferences every three years. "Of course," he said, "we are always up against the problem of elections." In Great Britain an election seemed probable this year, and as South Africa and Australia were due for election in the course of the next year, it was difficult to see if a conference would be possible in 1929. If the early summer of 1929 was not possible, then the next conference would be in 1930.

Every Western Farmer
Should Own This Book

Dry Farming in Western Canada

By

The Hon. John Bracken

A special study of Western Canada's most important problem. It fills a need both widespread and acute, for farming under scanty rainfall conditions is becoming a greater problem each year. It is not for semi-arid districts alone, but the teachings are profitable for every district, as there is a dry farming problem on every farm.



The Hon. John Bracken

Probably no man stands higher among practical farmers than the Hon. John Bracken. He is recognized as our greatest international authority on tillage. He was born and raised on a farm. He has been investigating and observing all his life, and probably has made greater discoveries than any one man in Western Canada.

A great need has existed for an authoritative book on dry farming, the one problem confronting agriculturists today. No one man was better qualified to write it than The Hon. John Bracken. He takes front rank with those who have gone to work to discover the best farming practices and make them known. In this work he has not only given us the results of his own experience as an experimenter, investigator and observer, but has drawn on the experience of successful farmers from the whole plains area.

Seven Days' Free Trial Offer

We cannot describe and do justice to so important a work in this small space, but we believe "Seeing is believing."

We have the best interests of every farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at heart. We are so anxious to see improved yields, we are willing to send Dry Farming in Western Canada to any subscriber who fills in and mails the coupon below. To send for the book puts you under no obligation to buy it. You decide if it is worth \$1.50, which is half the original price.

You Owe It To Yourself To Get This Book NOW

While we have at the present time, a large number of these volumes in stock, the supply at this price should not last very long. Therefore you will be wise to mail the coupon now.

FILL IN AND MAIL
THE COUPON TODAY

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: I am a Guide Subscriber. Send me Hon. John Bracken's book, DRY FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA. I agree to send you \$1.50, within seven days after its receipt, or remail the book to you unsoiled.

NAME

P.O. PROV.
Print your name and address.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Subscription price, in Canada 50 cents per year, three years for \$1.00, except in Winnipeg city where subscription price is 75 cents per year. Subscription price in United States and all other countries outside of Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month

Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

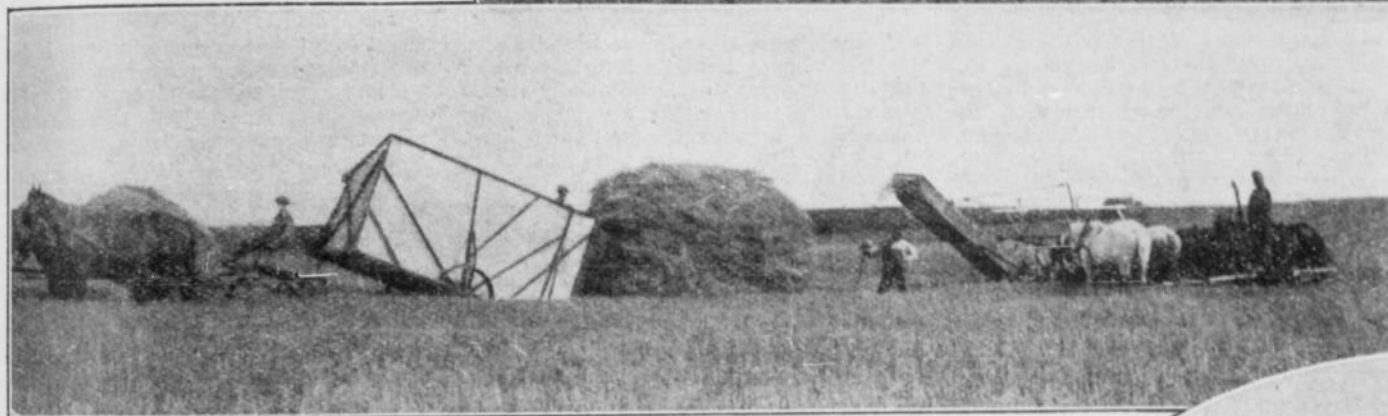
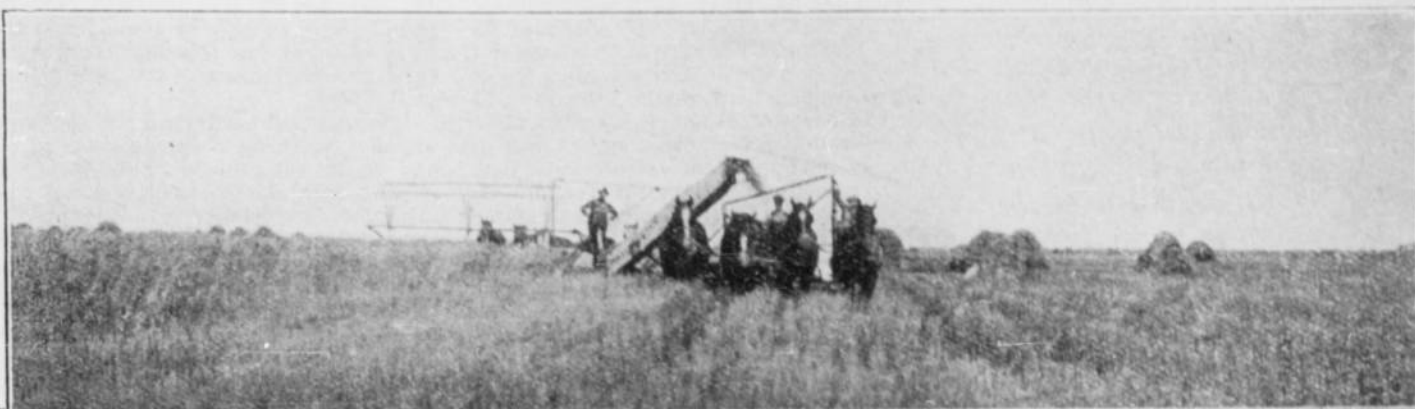
Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

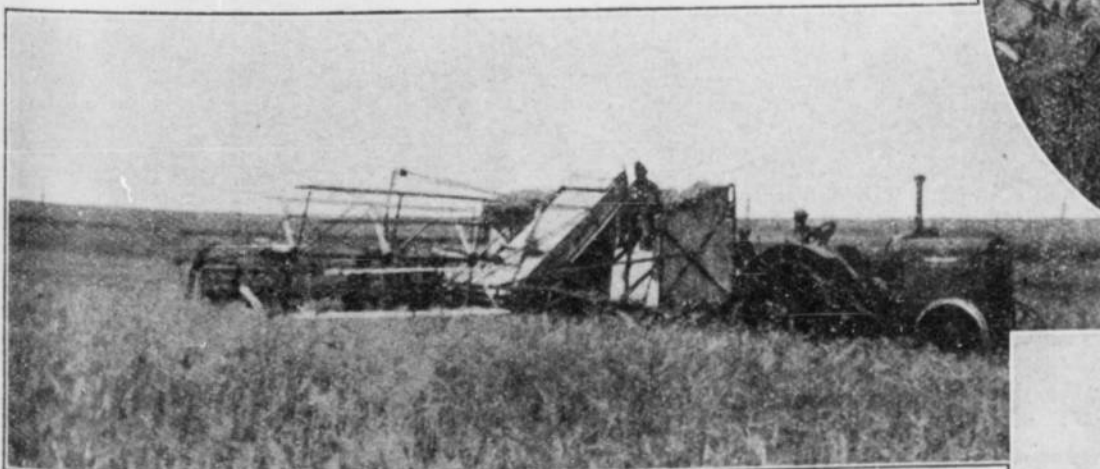
Barge & Combine

The combine alone will not solve the harvesting problem, but a modification of combine methods will, says Jerome Ternier.

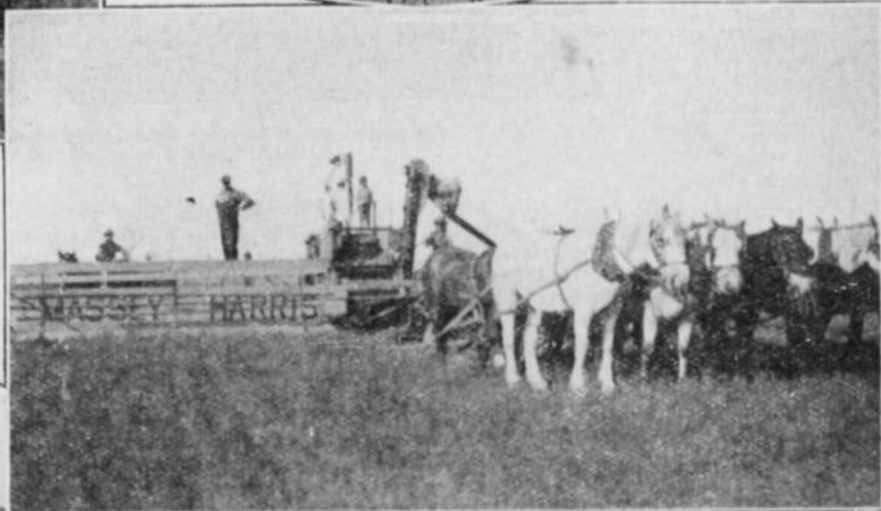
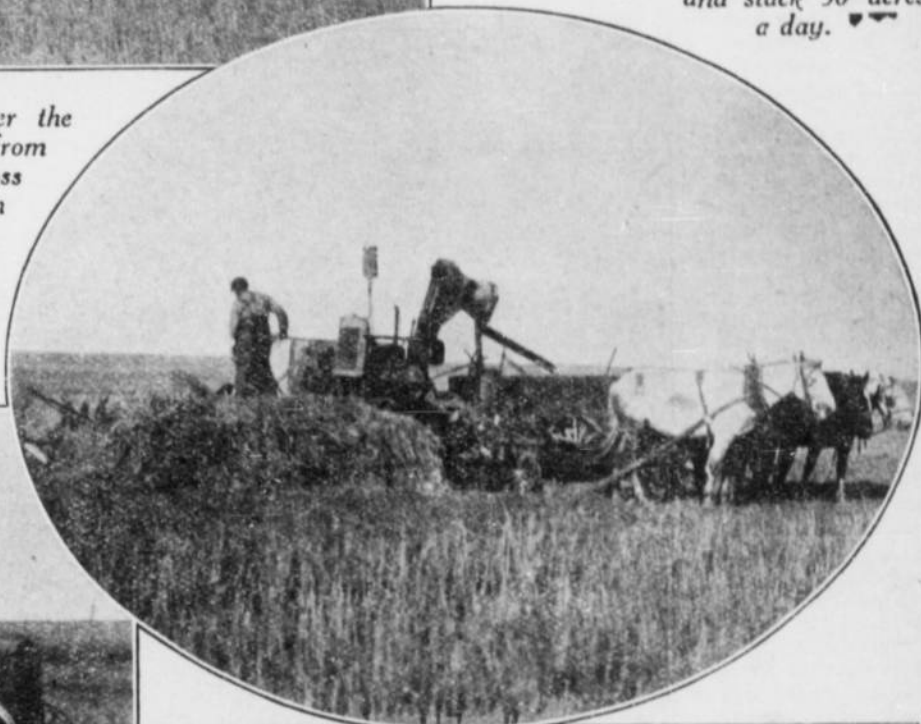


Mr. Ternier has operated a header for the past eight years and a combine for three years. The header required too big a crew so he built a barge, or stacker, replacing teams as above. He didn't like the push hitch, but the side draft was too great for a pull hitch till he balanced header against barge behind the tractor. See fourth picture from top. Two men now cut and stack 30 acres a day.

The barge pulls away from the header so that the camera can register the dumping of a stack. Mr. Ternier says: "The stacks are absolutely secure from heating and rain, from wind and snow. I have never experienced any loss whatever from the vagaries of the weatherman. I can cut grain on the green side and mature it in these small stacks without danger from heating. I can start harvesting with this outfit much sooner than the men depending on combines alone, and can even anticipate binders by a few days. Note the long stubble ensuring a good burn next spring. At right, the combine drives deep into the headed stack. One man pushes the stack over on to the combine table with ease



This 70-acre barley field was too short to be successfully harvested in the old way. Header and barge gleaned 1,500 bushels of good quality grain. Below, stacks purposely left over winter to demonstrate their weathering ability. Mr. Ternier, will thresh them with the combine in the spring.



As the season proceeds, Mr. Ternier uses his combine in the ordinary way to save handling the crop twice. Above, combining flax. The cost of harvesting and threshing flax old style put that crop out of question. Never less than \$4.00 per acre with Mr. Ternier. The combine put this short strawed crop of flax in the bin for 70c. per acre.

"Our farm yielded a profit of \$2,000 this year, whereas, with old harvesting methods, we would have been on the rocks," says Mr. Ternier. Although his wheat was frozen, 550 acres yielded 6,000 bushels of No. 4, plus some unmarketable feed. Only 1,000 bushels graded tough.

Mr. Ternier is not in a position to answer an unlimited number of enquiries so his address has been purposely withheld. Letters addressed to him through The Guide cannot be forwarded.

Getting Out of the Rut

By A. M. PRATT

Some agricultural society directors believe that their organization has served its limit of usefulness if it stages a fair once a year. At Russell, Man., they know better than that because in years past their agricultural society has been a real factor in local advancement. But five years ago that society was sunk in self complacency. It contributed about as much to the betterment of rural life as the itinerant one-ring circus. This is the story of how a few constructive minds stirred it to activities of far reaching consequence in the life of the community.

THERE was only one thing wrong with our Agricultural Society—it had got into a rut. Now a rut is not a bad thing to follow at times, but it has one big fault—it keeps getting deeper. The longer you stay in it, the worse it gets and the harder it is to struggle out. And we had been following the same rut for a great many years.

We had had our palmy days. The parade that opened our fairs reminded us of that year by year. At the head of the procession, before even the mayor or a visiting minister of agriculture, marched John McMillan, getting a little bent these days, but still recalling something of the old parade step as his 80 years bore our "banner." At the Winnipeg Exhibition the county of Russell had beaten all comers in the display of farm products. It was the "Banner County"—but that banner bore the date 1893. It had become a tradition.

Now, the best thing about a tradition is that it acts as a sort of community conscience. We knew that somehow or other we had let things slide. Every year, in spite of the hardest work by the directors, we saw the quality of our local exhibits falling; and every year that banner gave our conscience another jab—"D'ye remember those horses we had in '93? D'ye remember the cattle we used to ship from here?" The worst of it was that this mental prod came at the wrong time. It hurt us when we saw the results, but it didn't bother us when we might have been trying to better the causes.

For a good agricultural fair is a result and not a cause. It is the result of years of patient work. If you want a good fair, breed good stock and your fair will look after itself. There is no doubt that the fair is a very valuable incentive to livestock improvement, but the society that centres all its activities on the fair and neglects to make sure that its own district is producing the exhibits it wants, is attacking the problem from the wrong end.

For years we had worked hard to make our fair a success. We had offered good prizes, we had enlarged our grounds, we had built bigger stables, we had put in a first-class race track, we had arranged an excellent program of attractions. And still the banner reminded us of the men

of '93 and still its challenge went unanswered.

The quality of our local exhibits was falling. Some of us blamed the Ford car, some lamented the spirit of the times. The reputation of the fair and the big crowd that gathered each year still preserved for us the outward semblance of success, for we attracted splendid exhibits from Binscarth, Foxwarren, Rossburn and even farther afield. Occasionally, too, a big travelling herd would descend upon us and our stables and sheds were filled once more with high-grade stock. But in spite of the fame of our fair we knew that we were falling down on our real job—to raise and maintain the quality of the farm produce of our own immediate neighborhood. We were ceasing to be an Agricultural Society—we were becoming a Fair Board. There was the rut into which we had fallen.

Now, if we were the only Agricultural Society in Manitoba that had come to regard the annual fair as the be-all and end-all of its existence, the story of how we struggled out of this particular rut would scarcely be worth the telling. But as there may be others whose conscience is not quite clear in this respect, the account of our endeavors, our successes and our failures during the past few years may prove of help to some of you others who are doing your best to help to build up this Western Canada of ours. For you also may have dropped into the rut of routine and you also may be faced with the problem of how best to struggle out.

It was at a directors' meeting late in

Mr. Landreth, the president of the association.

Under the auspices of this pool we made our first shipment and a very disappointing lot it was, too. We had expected at least a car load from a district like ours, but the depression of the previous years had caused many to give up poultry in disgust. That year the pool turkeys realized 33 cents and the chickens, I think, 25 cents. The uniformity of the pack, the high quality of a standard product, the carefully supervised grading and the extraordinarily low handling charges ensured the continuance of the local branch of the pool.

It is true that one or two still preferred to kill a goose by chopping its head off and would not conform to the stringent requirements of the association, but the assurance of a good and steady market was all that was necessary to establish poultry raising as one of the permanent and profitable industries of the countryside. Since that time the organization has extended its operations along the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. throughout the whole district and is regarded as one of the soundest and best conducted enterprises in the province. More power to it!

Merchants Gave Their Blessing

Had I space I should like to tell you of the apparent apathy and indifference we had to face when we helped this association to start the egg pool here. It was fortunate that the local merchants were strongly in favor of any method that would help them not to lose money on eggs. Some producers objected to having to trade; they wanted cash. Others foresaw the difficulties that would arise owing to the inability of the merchants to grade the eggs brought in. The pool has

same—get together, organize and the Livestock Branch would help you to procure the best sires available to raise the standard of your stock. We were helping to maintain this branch—why not use what it had to offer?

We started on heavy horses. In January, 1925, we called a public meeting of all interested in horse-breeding. You who decry the lack of the co-operative spirit in your neighborhood may smile when you read that the total attendance was 12. It didn't look very promising. We explained the Federal Scheme for Assistance to Horse Breeding, as outlined in the pamphlet. In the discussion that followed it became clear that a number of those present favored the scheme, but doubted whether we could get sufficient interest to warrant going ahead.

Split on Breeds

Incidentally, the horse population was mixed. Of the farmers present six preferred the Clyde and six the Percheron. We split to see if we could form two clubs. The Clydesdale men decided to form up provisionally—the Percherons thought it impossible. As a result of that meeting the Russell Clydesdale Breeders' Club came into being—on paper. A meeting was called for the next Saturday.

That Saturday afternoon we sat around the stove at the Queen's and waited. The telephone girls had been kept busy and we had received assurance of about 30 mares—just about half the minimum number we required. Drop the scheme! Not likely! We tried again.

By the end of January Harold Barry, the secretary of the club, reported that he thought they were sure of at least 50 mares. Interest was rising and the persistent work of Bill Yeates, the president, and of the four directors, who were now whole-heartedly in favor of the

plan, was beginning to have its effect. It was decided to send out a delegation to inspect prospective sires.

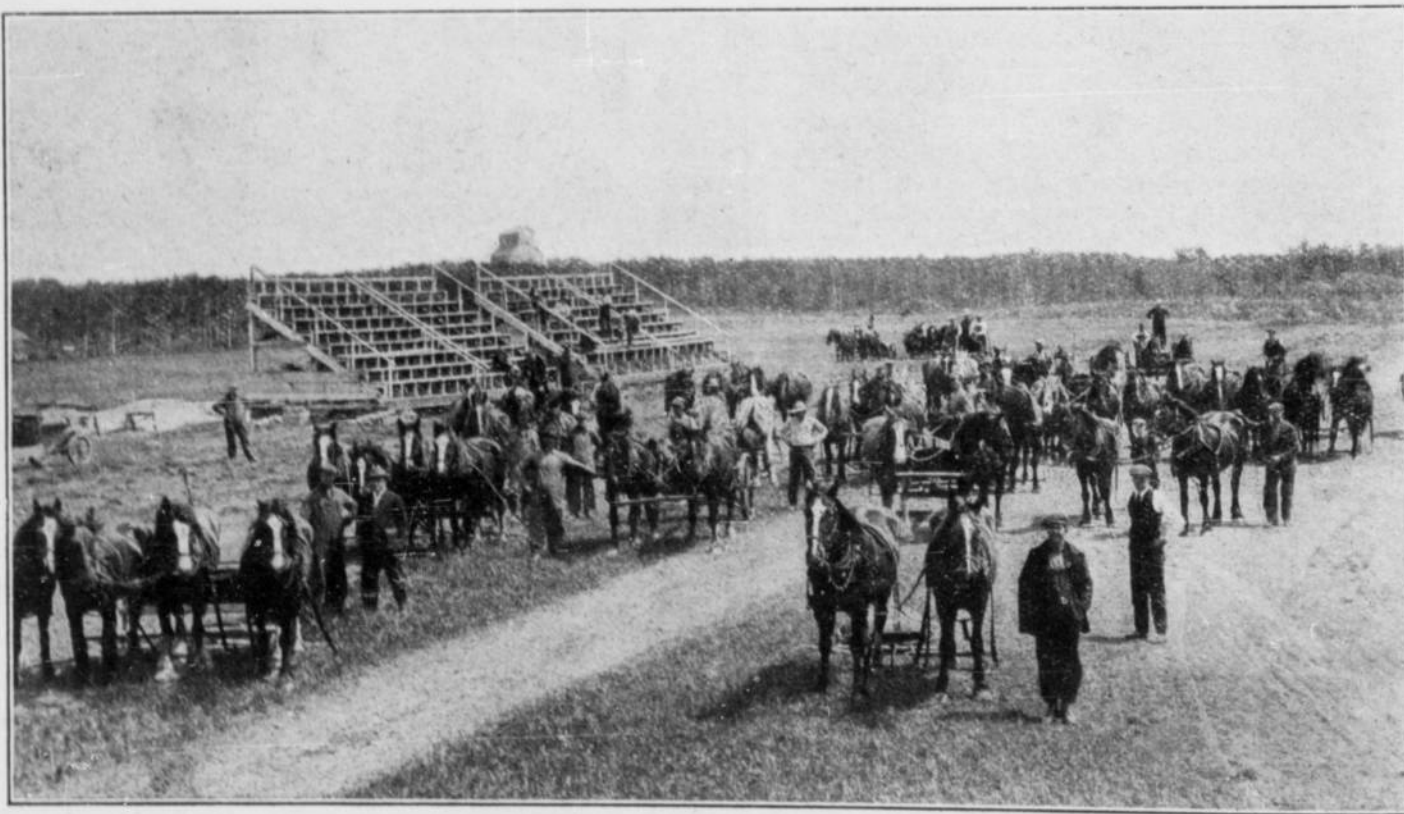
Fortune once more was with us. The delegation succeeded in securing that magnificent stallion Revelant's Choice from the Holland Horse Breeders' Association and the club was on its feet. Since that time it has never looked back. It is now an established institution and offers each year special prizes for the foals shown at the fair. It is true that the numbers exhibited have been somewhat disappointing, but that is to some extent the fault of the grooms, who will tell proud owners that so-and-so has a foal that will lick the tar out of theirs. However, the class is steadily growing and next year we shall have two-year-

olds, yearlings and foals to show as the progeny of successive Clyde stallions. Incidentally, the success of this club has proved a valuable incentive in provoking the rivalry of private owners of sires travelling the district and horse-breeding is prospering.

The result of our horse activities induced us to turn our attention to the cattle of the district. Here we struck a far more heterogeneous population than amongst the horses. Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Angus, Jerseys, Holsteins and Red Polls were all represented. We required to organize three groups of at least ten farmers in each, who would agree to breed to one type.

After some preliminary difficulties had been smoothed away we found that in the Silver Creek district were a number of men willing to co-operate in breeding beef cattle. They agreed to the Polled Angus and the Silver Creek Livestock Improvement Centre was formed. Valuable assistance was given by R. Whiteman, of the Extension Service, and the three units

Turn to Page 47



If a community is to raise light horses it ought to have a good race track. When the good people of Russell formed a remount centre they took a spell at this form of co-operation.

'24 that Jim Thickett, in his quiet hesitating way, broke in with the question, "Couldn't we arrange a co-operative shipment of poultry from this place?"

Now, the situation with regard to poultry raising in our district was getting desperate. In 1923 you couldn't sell a turkey in Russell at 12 cents a pound. Individual shipments to Winnipeg scarcely paid expenses. Turkeys and chickens shipped in small lots, variously killed and dressed, frozen with legs and wings at any angle, dumped on a glutted market wouldn't buy the baby a pair of shoes.

Setting the Wheels in Motion

We'd never tried a co-operative shipment, but that was no reason why we shouldn't go ahead. We wrote to half-a-dozen concerns whose advertisements seemed to promise help. We had heard that there was in existence a Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association. We didn't know its address, but we wrote care of the Department of Agriculture and trusted to luck. And we struck it! The next week brought up

now been in operation for three years here and, in spite of undoubted imperfections, the scheme is working well and egg production is steadily increasing. We hope before long to see at least three approved flocks in this district and to contribute our quota towards the breeding of better and more profitable poultry.

It was in the latter part of 1924, too, that Dr. McLoughry, of the Livestock Branch, paid us a visit. He may remember that talk we had in the Queen's Hotel. He probably did not guess that his unassuming advocacy of certain schemes for livestock improvement was just the spark required to kindle our enthusiasm for the work to which we have devoted the best of our efforts during the past three years.

Livestock improvement? Yes, but how? He showed us that the federal government had worked out schemes to assist better breeding of heavy horses, light horses, cattle, sheep and swine. They were prepared to subsidize the very thing we had in mind. The schemes varied in detail, but the main principle was the

Feeds 'em by the Thousand

AS TOLD TO P. M. ABEL

"Go to Ed. Wade's if you want to talk to the best cattle feeder in Alberta. He brought cattle in here last year in batches of a hundred or more, and they were as evenly and as carefully finished as any that we ever see on this market."

That was the advice of a shrewd observer on the Calgary stock yards, so I betook myself to the string of pole corrals on the outskirts of that city where Mr. Wade practices his art. It is a carefully selected site. Massive cottonwoods break the wind and a never-failing spring supplies water. A few hundred yards away stands the Dominion government terminal. The setting alone tells half Mr. Wade's story.

You discover that he speaks contemptuously of any kind of cover for steers under feed. He will tell you that steers which congregate in a warm half open shed at night and are exposed to the full severity of the weather during the feeding hours, feel the cold more than steers which have no shelter save what the trees and corrals afford. Tank heaters he will not be bothered with. All right for dairy cows, he allows, but not worth while for steers. And lastly you discover that over ninety per cent. of his concentrates come out of the elevator in some form of screenings. Altogether a most unorthodox feeder, this man Wade.

Feeds on Big Scale

This is his story as he told it to me: I've been feeding cattle all my life. I've been on this place for five years, and during that time I have fed anywhere from 2,500 to 3,000 steers each winter under contract with the P. Burns Co.

The Burns cattle go on the stubble as soon as the threshing outfits start work in the fall. The longer steers are on stubble the better, but there's one important caution goes with that. The amount of feed on a stubble field is very deceptive. It usually makes good pickings for a few days and then rapidly becomes worthless. I would say it is a mistake to leave a bunch of steers in the same stubble field over a week, that is if you expect to keep them coming on.

The steers come to the feed yard about November 20. The Burns steers are usually pretty well bred, but I don't agree with all the poppycock which has been written and spoken about the necessity of having steers of only beef breeding in order to feed profitably. I can take a steer of any breeding or no breeding and put fat on him. What's that? Yes, and do it at a profit too. Some of the best gains we ever made were with a bunch of Ayrshire-Hereford crosses. But then I'm a little partial to cross bred any way.

We never give our steers any more than five pounds of roughage a day. Sounds small, does it? Well, we have fed without any roughage at all!

Every winter Ed. Wade takes a contract with a Calgary packer to finish from 2,000 to 3,000 steers. His feeding practices don't agree with the text books. But here is a better test of their value. His steers are invariably among the best that come to market.

The secret of that lies in feeding rough screenings.

Not standard re-cleaned screenings. They're the same as feeding grain. The rough screenings, which we can usually buy for twelve to fourteen dollars a ton, contain enough chaff and other bulky material to enable the feeder to cut roughage down to the very minimum. I value rough screenings about the same as green oat bundles with good heavy grain in the heads.

There's just one danger in feeding such a heavy ration of screenings for the novice. Cattle are liable to bloat on it. I only had nine cases out of all the steers we fed last winter, and I have a household remedy of my own which, if promptly administered is a sure cure. The veterinarians would laugh at it. They've got a cure of their own, and I laugh at theirs, so we are quits.

After the steers have been on feed thirty days, I begin to substitute standard re-cleaned screenings for a portion of the rough screenings. Great feed, re-cleaned screenings! Contain a little flax, as a rule, which keeps the steers' bowels in good trim. Broken grains of all sorts. The valuable weed seeds like buckwheat are all left in, and the harmful ones all taken out. It will always be a mystery to me why farmers will not put in cleaning plants of their own and keep this valuable stuff at home instead of giving it away and then paying freight on it. I would add one word, though, for the farmer who plans to utilize his own screenings. Take out the small weed seeds.



Burns cattle bound for the feed-lot.

spry and fit for a day's work till he has been up a while and got his circulation moving. The steer that is adding 2½ pounds to his body weight each day is doing just as real work as if he were pulling on a whiffletree.

Steers Become Gentle

And speaking of the dog—he is indispensable around a feed yard. We have one man looking after each 400 cattle, and we practically live with those cattle, but I never go into a corral without the dog. The steers come to know him and he helps to quiet them. We get mostly range stock in here in the fall, animals which have never had a rope on them since they were branded, yet when their 120 days is up we can put our hands on ninety per cent. of them.

What spread does a feeder require to ensure profit? Well, we calculate for the man who is not feeding on contract as we are doing, there should be a spread of two cents every ninety days the cattle are on grain.

For the man who has become a practiced feeder it is just as easy to finish yearlings as two-year-olds. We keep the steers of the two ages separate, but outside of that we don't aim to give them any different treatment.

A Word as to Weights

A man must be guided by the market he is supplying in gauging the weights of the cattle he should stock. The Calgary market takes them preferably around 1,200 pounds. There is always a small outlet for a few heavy steers provided they are of prime finish. The Yukon takes some 300 prime heavies every year. They will take them as high as 1700-1800 pounds, but they must be choice. Chicago will take a few of the same kind of cattle, but for the average feeder he is much better advised to aim at the weights demanded by his nearest market.

I've fed sheep and horses in just the same way as I have described my cattle feeding and they thrive on it. I would have considered taking on a bunch of sheep this winter, but I got scared at the amount of spear grass in the fleeces last fall. Pigs? I've never made a dollar out of pig feeding. I guess it's a case of every man sticking to his own game.

Some of them are very harmful to cattle. Mustard seed is the worst

of all. Burns the inside right out of a steer.

Frozen wheat? Never use it. Wouldn't buy a pound of it. You can't make gains with cattle while they are on frozen wheat. In fact there isn't any form of damaged grain that can touch re-cleaned screenings as a concentrate for fattening steers. Last year we put on an average of 2½ lbs. per day per steer for the 2,500 cattle we looked after, and we couldn't have done it at the same price with any other feed on the market.

Alfalfa? Not for me! We feed yearlings and two-year-olds mostly. With cattle at those ages alfalfa makes them grow, right enough, but doesn't put the fat on them.

As a rough basis for figuring you can count on steers to eat about three per cent. of their body weight per day. It isn't practical to weigh closely all the feed day by day, but we give 'em almost as much as they will clean up. Just enough less to make sure they will be looking for the feed wagon at the next meal. We feed in shallow open troughs 16 feet long, and if there is anything left in the trough after the morning feed we clean it bare.

One feature about feeding such a small quantity of roughage, we get practically no bedding, nor do we give them any. But I have a little stunt which in my judgement is one of the secrets of successful feeding. We go out and rouse all the cattle at daylight. Stir 'em up. Sic the dog on 'em if necessary. If it were a practical proposition I'd make 'em walk a mile. You know how it is with yourself in the morning. No man feels



Fat cattle being driven from Mr. Wade's feed-lot to the nearby packing plant.



Wheat---

The White Man's Food

By R. D. COLQUETTE

WHEAT is the white man's food. The great food staple of the yellow race is rice and of the black race corn or manioc, "mealies," but the white people prefer wheat. In some countries they supplement it with rye. In some poor sections of Europe wheaten bread is eaten only on festive occasions. When they can afford it they eat wheat bread.

A century and a quarter ago Malthus propounded his famous law of population. It was that population tends to increase faster than its food supply and that eventually dire consequences will result unless population growth is controlled. It was at the time of the Napoleonic turmoil, when the cost of living was high. He saw the rising tide of population beating against the shores of its food sources. He may have been looking, with the gaze of a seer, into the distant future but his critics didn't give him credit for that. They scorned his prophesy. Stoning the prophets has been a favorite pastime in all times and with all peoples.

When Malthus lived no white man had crossed the Great Plains of North America. The Pampas of Argentina was an unexplored wilderness. The shores of Australia had only been touched here and there by the foot of the navigator. Siberia was a land of gloom and mystery. The great Hungarian Plain pastured countless cattle.

But the white man is restive. His gaze has ever been outward. The mystic secrets that lie behind distant horizons have ever been his lure.

He is inventive. He fashions wood and iron into marvellous devices. He builds great machines which subdue the earth to his purposes. He makes huge ships and locomotives and marvellous contrivances to plow the earth and reap its harvests.

The Unrolling Carpet of Settlement

And so, over the Great Plains and the pampas the tide of settlement spread, like a carpet unrolling. The settler planted wheat. The wheat gathered the nitrogen and phosphorus and potassium from the soil and the carbon and oxygen from the air and built up the compounds which sustain the human body. The locomotive and the steamship carried these life sustaining substances to the great centres where the tides of humanity surge. The people were filled. They forgot about Malthus.

But the earth is small. The white man has visited both its poles. He has traced every stream to its mystic source. He has trained his theodolite on every mountain peak. He has staked the boundaries of every productive acre of the earth's surface.

He is also a mathematician. He is forever collecting data and tabulating it and drawing conclusions from it. He knows how many acres of the earth's surface will grow wheat. He knows how many people eat wheat. He knows how rapidly they are increasing. He

knows how many bushels of wheat each of them require. He is able to make calculations which indicate when potential wheat supply will be matched by potential wheat demand.

These calculations have renewed his interest in that old seer, Malthus. He knows that time will vindicate Malthus. He knows that another century of time will amply vindicate him.

The Temperate Zone

The white man clings to the temperate zone. So does wheat. It has certain definite requirements. It likes a good heavy soil. A combination of heat and humidity favors its parasites, disease and insects, particularly disease. But it will stand considerable heat if the heat is dry. It will also flourish in a comparatively short summer season. It grows to perfection from Texas to Fort Vermilion.

Only one acre in ten of the world's land surface is suited to wheat production. The land area of the world, exclusive of polar continents, is 52 million square miles in extent. Temperature conditions reduce the amount of this area available for wheat to 41 million square miles. Temperature and moisture conditions together bring it down to 11 million square miles. Hilly and rough land still further reduce it to 7 million square miles and unsuitable soils bring it down to 5½ million square miles. On these soils it has to compete with other crops. Some authorities think it unlikely that more than three per cent. of the land area of the world will ever be devoted to growing wheat. That would be about three times the present area sown to this crop.

World Wheat Production

Last year the wheat production of the world, leaving out Russia and China, is estimated to have been 3,428,000,000 bushels. China's production is not known, but in 1918 the department of commerce and agriculture of China estimated that 50 million acres was grown, most of it, however, in alternating rows with other crops. Land is life in China. The production may not be far short of that of the United States, say 600 or 700 million bushels. Previous to the war Russian production was over 600 million bushels. Grain production last year was about 90 per cent. of the pre-war production in Russia, if that is any indication of present wheat production.

The production of the chief wheat exporting countries last year was:

United States	871,691,000 bushels
Canada	440,024,000 bushels
Argentina	239,934,000 bushels
Australia	115,000,000 bushels

Europe, outside of Russia, produces about a billion and a quarter bushels of wheat annually on the average. India produces about 400 million bushels.

The International Trade in Wheat

In the crop year 1926-27 Canada contributed 36 per cent. of the world's international trade in wheat and flour.

The figures for the four great surplus wheat-growing countries are:

Canada	305,000,000 bushels
United States	206,000,000 bushels
Argentina	137,000,000 bushels
Australia	90,000,000 bushels

which makes a total of 738 million bushels out of a grand total of wheat and flour exports for the world of 844 million bushels. These four countries, therefore supplied 87½ per cent. of the world's import requirements. The exports vary widely from year to year. In 1925-26 Canada contributed 320 million bushels out of a world trade of 672 million bushels. In 1924-25 she exported 194 million bushels out of world exports of 784 million bushels. These figures are for wheat and flour in terms of wheat. Great Britain is the great wheat importer. She takes about 35 per cent. of the world's surplus.

The Rising Tide of Population

People of European stocks are the great wheat eaters. As they increase the demand for wheat increases.

They are increasing rapidly. In 1800 the population of Europe was 180,000,000. In 1916 it was 465,000,000. European stocks outside of Europe increased 185,000,000. From 1800 to 1916 Europeans, at home and abroad, increased from 180,000,000 to 650,000,000. The great wheat eating peoples trebled in 116 years. For centuries prior to 1600 they stood still. From 1600 to 1700 they increased a third. From 1700 to 1800 they increased a half. Then, with a sudden burst of prerreative energy they increased 300 per cent. in a little over a century.

Will they treble again in 116 years. If they do they will then number more than the total population of the world today, which is about 1,750,000,000 souls.

It is not likely that the present percentage rate of increase will be maintained. "Look at the birth rate," some will say. "In our grandfathers' time people married at 20 and had from six to a dozen children. Now they marry at 28 and have two and a fraction children on the average."

Approximately true, but that does not tell half the story. The birth rate is down but so is the death rate. Fewer babies per 1,000 people are born but more of them are saved. Great decimating epidemics are about a thing of the past in the white world. In the fourteenth century the Black Death destroyed from one-third to one-half of the population of Britain and in the whole of Europe it carried off 25,000,000 people. Sanitation, preventive medicine, modern surgery and the scientific treatment of disease are having their effect.

In the middle ages the new born babe, had life expectancy of 25 years. Dr. Dublin, famous New York actuary, says that in 1901 a new born baby in the United States had a life expectancy of 49 years. In 1926 it had risen to 57 years. One-third of the number of deaths are from preventable causes. The life span will be lengthened still further.

But there is another and even more important factor at work. It is the law of geometric ratio as applied to population. Increase by geometric ratio means increase as 2-4-8-16-32. It means a constantly accelerated increase. An annual increase of one per cent. of people of European stocks would now mean as many more mouths to feed from year to year as an increase of three per cent. would have meant in 1800.

The European races are increasing. Here are some figures, giving the excess of births over deaths in a few countries, just a few. They are for 1925, because that is the last year for which they are available for all the countries mentioned. England and Wales, 237,741; Scotland, 38,630; Canada, 142,664; Australia, 81,224; United States, 1,170,000; France, 60,064; Germany, 547,808; Italy, 438,764; the Scandinavian countries, 95,000. In Japan the natural increase was 875,385 and in the register area of British India 1,258,117.

It is estimated by the best authorities that that portion of the white race which is accustomed to eating wheat will increase from 400,000,000 at present to about 500,000,000 in 25 years; to 600,000,000 in 50 years and to 800,000,000 in a century. And in the meantime rice-fed and therefore protein starved Orientals are increasing their use of it.

Wheat consumption before the war was 5.8 bushels per capita in Great Britain and the United States; 6.4 bushels in Italy; 8.4 in France; 3.33 in Germany and 3.1 in Russia. It is decreasing slightly in the United States where refrigerated transportation has made southern grown fruit and vegetables available at all times of the year. It may increase in Germany and Russia and other rye eating countries. It will almost certainly increase in Asiatic countries as importations of food products increase.

The Increasing Demand for Wheat

Today the Anglo-Saxon countries, including the United States, consume 1,000 million bushels of wheat a year. In 25 years they will require 1,300 million bushels, in 50 years 1,600 million bushels and in 100 years 2,200 million bushels. The other wheat eating white nations eat 525 million bushels yearly. In 50 years they will require 2,275 million bushels and in 100 years, 3,025 million bushels. The requirements of these peoples in 50 years will be 4,300 million bushels and in a century 5,800 million bushels.

If the present proportion between wheat growing and other lines of agricultural production were all maintained and if the yield remains as at present it is estimated that Canada and the United States could produce about 2,550,000,000 bushels of wheat when the available wheat land is brought into use. This would be about twice the present production. Siberia could produce over 1,400,000,000 bushels, or

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Associate Editors:

R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

VOL. XXI WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 15, 1928 No. 4

Customs Probe Report

The final report of the Royal Commission on Customs and Excise, together with the ten interim reports which it submitted to the government, was recently laid on the table of the House of Commons. A copy of the final report is to hand while rather complete abstracts of the interim reports have been published in eastern newspapers. A careful study of these reports shows that they make one striking omission. They recommend what would be virtually a complete reorganization of the department. They suggest the formation of a permanent board of three, something like the Railway Commission, to supervise the business of the department. They advocate a lowering of the excise tax on cigarettes and the imposition of the regular excise on liquor exported as measures which would make smuggling less profitable and therefore less extensive. They offer suggestions for rendering more effective the treaty with the United States for the suppression of smuggling. But the most careful perusal fails to disclose any reference to the contributions made by the liquor interests to the campaign funds of both the old political parties; one of the most significant and sensational facts brought out during the investigation.

Many of the reforms suggested by the commission have already been effected. The evidence brought out at the hearings and the recommendations made in the interim reports have been a guide to the government in cleaning up the department. It must be said, in fairness to the present minister, Hon. W. D. Euler, that he has been on the job in putting his department on a more business-like basis. He inherited about the dirtiest mess that has ever been handed from one Canadian minister to another. Great improvements have been made. The department of national revenue has been created out of the old customs and excise department and the income tax branch. A staff of capable appraisers has been appointed, the preventive service recast and strengthened and other reforms instituted. The effect is already noticeable in better collections and increased confidence in the department. Still further improvements will doubtless be made along the lines suggested by the commission.

With the exception noted the commission has done a thorough piece of work. It is distinctly disappointing, however, that the findings make no mention of the evidence uncovered of the connection between the liquor interests and campaign funds. At the early hearings at Ottawa and again at Vancouver, it was clearly shown that heavy contributions had been made to the war chests of both the Liberal and Conservative parties. A reference to a Winnipeg firm of brewers, in the tenth interim report, stated that, "the evidence showed that large sums of money had been disbursed for which no proper vouchers had been furnished, and concerning which the evidence and explanations were not very satisfactory." This looks suspicious in the light of what was made known at the Ottawa and Vancouver sittings of the commission.

Big interests, particularly big liquor in-

terests, and more particularly still big liquor interests which are engaged in breaking the laws of the country and defrauding the government out of its revenues, do not make contributions to party funds from patriotic motives. They are not so vitally interested in democratic institutions as to hand out large sums in order to make those institutions function more smoothly. When they put up their money they expect to get full value in return. In the case of the law-breakers, they do it to purchase immunity from prosecution for defying the law and defrauding the government. One of the finest pieces of work the commission did was to drag into the light of day this secret connection between illicit liquor interests and the campaign funds of both the old political parties. That any reference to this important evidence was excluded from its findings is utterly inexplicable.

The central party campaign fund, with large contributions from interests who set the law at defiance, becomes the most degrading and demoralizing force in Canadian political life. It opens the door for traffic between law-makers and law-breakers of the country. The commission had an opportunity to place the facts before parliament and the people, and to make recommendations for helping to combat the evil. However valuable its other work may be, it has failed to take advantage of its opportunity in this regard, and to that extent has fallen short of doing its plain duty in the interests of good government in Canada.

Co-operative Principles

In the January issue of the Scoop Shovel, there appears an editorial article under the heading, "It Cannot be Done," which criticizes the address delivered by Hon. E. C. Drury, former premier of Ontario at the U.F.M. convention held a few weeks ago in Portage la Prairie. In discussing United Grain Growers Limited and the wheat pools, Mr. Drury took the ground that since both were co-operative organizations, they should work together in harmony. The Scoop Shovel takes strong exception to this and in speaking of the U.G.G. and the pool it says: "The difference between the two organizations is fundamental and is not to be bridged by compromise. The co-operative system and the competitive system will not mix." Further on in the article the editor of the Scoop Shovel goes on to say:

The farmers have to choose definitely between two systems—the old competitive system and the new co-operative system. In the old system the producers part with their product to the middleman, who resells it at a profit; in the co-operative pool the producer retains control of the product to the ultimate market. The old system exists to make private profit in distribution; the new system makes the producer his own distributor. The old system buys from the producer at the lowest price and sells for itself at the highest price; the pooling system is based on the right of the producer to the whole produce of his labor.

It is regrettable that the Manitoba Wheat Pool, through its official organ, should take the attitude that the United Grain Growers Limited is a non-co-operative and competitive institution operating for private profit and for that reason should be eliminated in favor of the pooling system. There has never been any question as to the co-operative character of the pooling system, and there should be no question as to the co-operative character of the United Grain Growers Limited. The U.G.G. is entirely farmer-owned and has always been recognized as a co-operative company. Only farmers may own stock in the U.G.G. No farmer may own more than 100 shares, and each shareholder has but one vote regardless of the number of shares held, and any farmer may become a shareholder.

The U.G.G. operates on five fundamental principles:

1. It sells the farmer's grain at the highest possible price.
2. It pays a part of its profits by way of return on the capital provided by its shareholders.
3. It devotes a part of its profits to educational work.
4. It sets aside a part of its profits to reserve funds.
5. It distributes a part of its profits in a patronage dividend to customers.

These principles everywhere are recognized as constituting a truly co-operative basis. It is upon the basis of these principles that the great co-operative organizations of England and Scotland are operated. The only possible question as to the truly co-operative basis of the U.G.G., is as to whether an eight per cent. dividend to stock holders is higher than is warranted. On no other point can there be any question as to the truly co-operative character of this farmer-owned company.

The pools have found it necessary to employ capital just the same as the U.G.G. The pool capital is secured by way of a two-cent per bushel deduction on all wheat handled each year, and the pool contract signers are credited with the amount of this capital deduction. Interest is paid to pool contract signers on the capital thus employed. This is in principle the same as the method employed by the United Grain Growers Limited. In both cases the farmers supply the capital required. The pools also, in the course of business, require commercial reserve funds and these are provided by another deduction from the pool members' grain. The U.G.G. requires reserve funds which are built up out of the earnings of the company. The method of building up these reserve funds is different, but the principle is the same. Thus the pools are operating in part upon a joint stock basis and with the use of a commercial reserve, and it does not in any way impair the co-operative principles of the pools. Why should the same principle be regarded as non-co-operative when employed by the U.G.G.? It would be unfortunate for the development of co-operative enterprises generally if the Manitoba Pool were to seriously challenge the co-operative character of many most worthy co-operative institutions established upon a shareholder or joint stock basis.

The Equality Question

The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, at Ottawa, had not been half completed when it became evident that a large section of the Conservative party does not believe that Canada and the other self governing Dominions have attained the status of nations within the British Commonwealth. They do not want Canada to have the power of amending her own constitution. They are apparently quite ready to repudiate the resolution on Imperial relations adopted last October at the Winnipeg convention. It expressed satisfaction at the position attained by Canada as a nation within the Empire; it rejoiced at the powers and freedom of action which Canada as a nation has attained, and indeed took a great deal of credit to the Conservative party and its leaders for bringing about this happy state of affairs.

In his speech on the address, Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the opposition, labored at length to show that so long as the Colonial Laws Validity Act stood on the statute books of Great Britain, there could be no equality of status. This law states, in brief, that any colonial law which is repugnant to any act of the British parliament extending to the colony, is to the extent of its repugnancy absolutely void and inoperative. The act stands, according to Mr. Bennett, until it is

repealed, since the courts cannot take any cognizance of resolutions of parliament, or of reports of conferences. Asked by Mr. Lapointe if he would join in asking for the repeal of the law, Mr. Bennett assured him that he would use every endeavor in his power to see to it that this country shall maintain a status of partnership within the Empire on an equality with other partners in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bennett's declaration, in fact his whole speech gained scant applause from his supporters. Not so the speech of Mr. Cahan, who, it will be recalled, stood third in the contest for leadership at the Winnipeg convention. Mr. Cahan listed a whole series of legal technicalities which he inferred made equality between Canada and Great Britain impossible. He questioned the benefits of repealing the Colonial Laws Validity Act and said that it would make little or no difference anyway, and he ended by scouting the whole idea of Canada securing power to amend her own constitution.

Mr. Cahan scored a triumph with the Conservatives in the House. They cheered his speech to the echo and overwhelmed him with congratulations in the lobby. Reports indicate that the speech proved that the bulk of the Conservative party do not believe in equality of status, and that on this question the great majority of them follow Mr. Cahan and not Mr. Bennett.

From this it can be deduced that the majority of the Conservative party do not feel at all tied to the resolution passed at Winnipeg. They still feel the tug of colonialism. Obscure legal technicalities such as Mr. Cahan revels in weigh more with them than the statement on equality contained in the report of the Imperial Conference and concurred in by Balfour, Baldwin, Amery and other eminent British

Conservatives and by the premiers of all the self-governing Dominions, as well as being endorsed by Sir Robert Borden, former Conservative Premier and a recognized authority on constitutional law. Premier King explained that certain anomalies still exist, that these were recognized by the conference, that they were too intricate to be settled off hand, but that provision had been made for a committee of experts from different parts of the Empire to meet prior to the next Imperial Conference, and consider how such an anomaly as the Colonial Laws Validity Act should be removed. This seems to be the logical procedure. The principle of equality is established, and hang-over legislation from colonial days will be disposed of in due time to conform with the new order of things. The legalistic quibbling of Mr. Cahan may appeal to all those who take pride in a colonial complex, but they do not appeal to the great majority of Canadians.

Last Opportunity for Trees

The Dominion government is prepared to supply every settler on the prairies with trees to surround his farmstead with wind-breaks and shelter belts. The government properly asks that applications for trees should be made one year in advance in order that the ground may be properly prepared to give the trees a fair chance to grow, and serve the purpose for which they are planted. Applications therefore must be sent at once to the Dominion Forestry Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan. They must reach Indian Head before March 1. All that is necessary is to write a letter and say that you want 1,000 or 5,000 trees in the spring of 1929. The government officials will handle the application, provide all information, and give every possible assistance to make the plantation a success. The main

thing is to get your application in before March 1.

Another Scandal Rumored

The customs probe, made necessary by the scandalous condition in the customs department, was barely laid on the table of the House, when another probe was intimated by Premier King. This time it has to do with immigration. Permits to get designated persons into the country, presumably relatives of immigrants already here, have been used, it is said, by many members. This is legitimate, or at least legal. Persistent rumors have been current for some time, however, that a lusty traffic has sprung up in these permits and that some M.P.'s, as well as other parties, have been supplementing their ordinary revenue by retailing permits at so much per head.

The matter was mentioned by Mr. Bennett in his speech on the address, and was later taken up by Mr. King, who promised a parliamentary investigation, at the same time vigorously defending the department of immigration. It is also rumored that a lively industry in the manufacture of bogus permits has sprung up, and that Hon. Robert Forke has had the R.C.M.P. out after the captains of this new industry. The fact that the system is so obviously susceptible of abuse seems to call for its abolition. It is to be hoped that the investigation will prove that no member of the Canadian parliament has been trafficking in these permits for his own profit. Such petty graft would besmirch the dignity of that body. If any member is found guilty, he may consider his usefulness as a public servant at an end. All parties in the House have shown an anxiety to have the whole matter cleared up and they may be assured that in this they have the support of every decent citizen in the country.

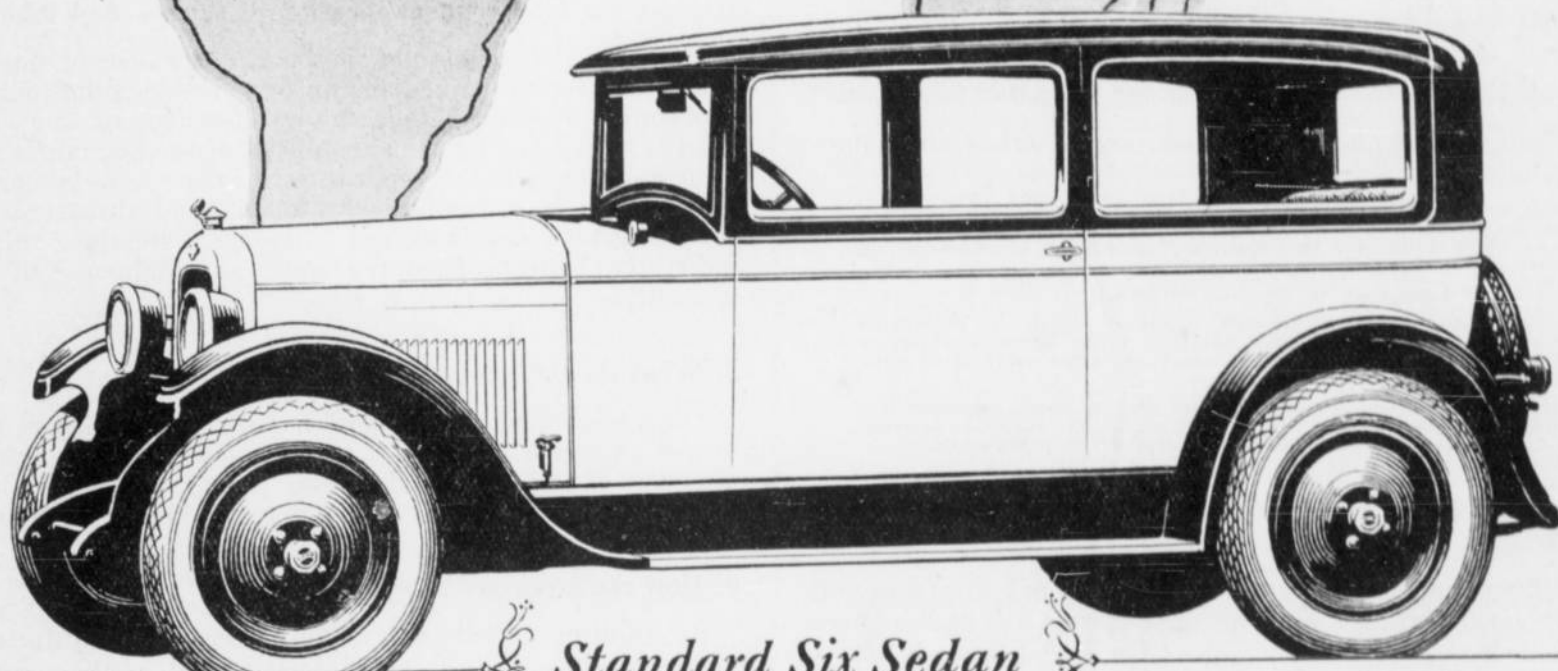


Shaking out the Shekels

NASH

LEADS THE WORLD

in motor car value



Standard Six Sedan

A Trustworthy Car at a Noteworthy Price

BEFORE you buy your new car this spring, it will pay you to see your Nash dealer.

Nash prices probably will surprise you. They are exceedingly low, considering all the motor car quality you get for what you pay.

And they are low because Nash is a great manufacturer headed by one of the ablest builders in the motor car industry, C. W. Nash.

Only the best of everything goes into this car. The Nash Standard Six, for instance, has a big, powerful 7-bearing, 6-cylinder motor, when other cars still offer you only 3 or 4 bearings in their 6-cylinder motors.

Furthermore, the Nash Standard Six engine is *mounted on rubber* and is full pressure lubricated to *every* single bearing surface,

like the most expensive cars built today.

And this car is the only car at anywhere near its low price with so many refinements to add pleasure and safety to your travel: Alloy steel springs plus the latest type of shock absorbers; walnut finished instrument board with indirectly lighted panel; gasoline gauge on the dash; double beam headlights with steering wheel control; five steel disc wheels; and, above all, mechanical 4-wheel brakes with the famous Nash 2-way action, *weather-proof and trouble-free*.

You can pay considerably more money for your new car and not get anywhere near as much as you do in the Nash Standard Six Sedan. Your Nash dealer will be glad to quote you its price, delivered at your door.

Canada Taxes Only Its Own Periodicals

The only taxed magazines and periodicals read by Canadians are those which are published in Canada. Thus the way is paved for foreign periodicals.

1. Why does the government not give Canadian periodicals an even chance to compete with foreign periodicals?

We do not know. For years all classes of Canadian citizens—public bodies, labor and industrial organizations and patriotic individuals—have been urging the government to take action. Nothing has been done.

2. How does the government of Canada tax Canadian periodicals?

By imposing duties and sales tax on raw materials and equipment as follows:

- (1) Duties ranging from 10 per cent. to 27½ per cent. on 90 to 100 items of plant equipment, (newspaper presses and typesetting machines are duty free). These duties add very materially to the cost of necessary machinery and equipment.
- (2) Sales tax of 4 per cent. on all plant equipment.
- (3) Duties: 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. on paper; 20 per cent. on ink; 20 per cent. on engravings; and 22½ per cent. on art work—to which are added sales taxes of 2 per cent. on paper and 4 per cent. on all other materials.
- (4) Duty of 15 cents per pound, plus sales tax, on inserts imported into Canada to be inserted into Canadian publications, the same inserts entering Canada duty free when bound in United States publications.

3. What does a 25 per cent. duty mean in increased cost of raw materials?

As an illustration let us consider the principal raw material, paper. It means that Canadian publishers pay \$1.25 where foreign publishers pay \$1.00 for paper. On coated paper it means \$1.35 as against \$1.00 in foreign countries.

As compared with a Canadian publication using \$100,000 worth of paper per year, the foreign publisher would pay \$75,000—a saving of \$25,000. Paper is only one item. Foreign publishers enjoy great advantages in regard to the cost of other raw materials, machinery and equipment—money Canadian publishers should have to pay to Canadian authors, artists and labor. How, in fairness, can this condition be justified or continued?

4. Cannot Canadians buy equipment and raw materials in Canada?

Equipment, no. Raw materials, yes.

5. Then why are these duties a burden on Canadian periodicals?

Because the wealthy industries making raw materials are charging Canadians more for these materials than the prices at which they are bought by foreign competitors. This has been proven by the publishers and has been admitted by the manufacturers.

6. How does this give foreign periodicals an advantage over Canadian periodicals?

Periodicals are composed of reading matter, illustrations, ink and paper transformed into publications through the use of type, plates and equipment. Foreign publishers buy these raw materials and equipment at much less than they are purchased by Canadian publishers. From these they produce foreign periodicals which come into Canada free to compete with Canadian periodicals which are heavily taxed through the increased cost of materials—plus sales tax.

7. What has this to do with the happiness and prosperity of Canadian citizens?

The happiness and prosperity of Canadians is based upon good government, a proper appreciation of our national problems, and the translation of our natural resources into commercial products through the intelligent application of science and labor.

Canadian periodicals aid in the maintenance of good government by keeping Canadians informed regarding our national problems. They encourage the development of our natural resources by portraying the possibilities of forests, mines and fields. They aid greatly in the application of science and labor to production and business problems by keeping us abreast of new discoveries and developments. Every Canadian, directly or indirectly, benefits from the work and influence of Canadian periodicals.

8. What should be done?

The government should permit Canadian publishers to use the money now paid, because of taxation, to develop and extend the influence of Canadian periodicals. This taxation is not imposed on foreign publishers—it should not handicap Canadians.

9. How can a remedy be applied?

By granting a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty applying on the equipment and raw materials used in the production of Canadian periodicals. The principle of drawback of duty under conditions parallel to those affecting Canadian publishers, has been accepted by all Canadian governments and by Canadian industry generally. If the drawback of duty is granted the requirements of publishers for raw materials will be almost doubled.

10. When should action be taken?

At the present session of parliament.

In October, 1926, application was made to the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation for a duty upon the ADVERTISING PAGES ONLY of foreign periodicals. Labor, industry and public organizations generally joined in hearty support of this request. Every Canadian is anxious to see our periodical literature develop as it should. But certain public and parliamentary opinion seemed opposed to any adjustment which might mean an increase in the price of foreign periodicals. Other remedies were proposed.

Canadian publishers only want a square deal—an even chance in their own country to compete with foreign publications. They are ready to accept any reasonable solution of this problem. They have said to the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation that, if they cannot be protected, the minimum measure of relief which should be granted is the removal of their handicaps by the granting of a 99 per cent. drawback of duties and the removal of sales tax from their plant equipment and raw materials. This would place them in the same position as foreign competitors.

11. Is delay serious?

Most serious. The migration of Canadians continues because of the attraction of green fields pictured in foreign periodicals. Sixty million surplus copies of foreign publications with their misinterpretation, and often misrepresentation, of Canada and the Empire are read annually in Canada. Canadian periodicals can and will offset the effect of this foreign literature if given an even chance. They should be enabled, at once, to greatly increase their constructive work. Delay works only for foreign competitors and increases the handicaps of Canadians. The time for action is NOW.

Published under authority of

Canadian National Newspaper and Periodicals Associations

448 Confederation Life Building, Toronto

Root Rots cost Alberta \$10,000,000

Division of botany makes survey of damage done by group of plant parasites which have hitherto been considered of academic interest only to Western Canada

WESTERN Canada is beginning to discover like all old countries that extensive grain growing is attended by a train of diseases that take a lot of profit out of it. Every school boy knows what the rust menace is doing to the agriculture of Manitoba—forcing changes that the arguments of a generation of experts would be powerless to effect. Now Alberta makes the discovery that another plant parasite, or group of parasites are biting deeply into the pocketbooks of its farmers. Dr. G. B. Sanford, who is investigating root rot losses for the federal government estimates that the visible damage to Alberta's 1927 crop—the damage that can be counted—amounts to a loss of 7,000,000 bushels. Besides that there is an invisible loss which it would be impossible to calculate. There are the countless heads of grain which are hastened to premature ripening. The kernels which they bear are lean and light in weight, causing loss of yield and grade.

Farmers speak of the family of parasites which cause these losses as root rots. Scientists classify them into Ophiobolus, Helminthosporium, and Fusarium, but for practical purposes, in the light of present knowledge they may be treated as one.

There are many bacteria and fungi in the soil, most of which are beneficial to plant life. The richness of the soil is maintained chiefly through their activities in changing dead plant material into compounds which growing crops can use. On the other hand there are certain fungi which have the power of living on whatever plant material is handiest, dead or alive. Such are the ones which cause root rots. These fungi may feast on the portions of grain plants which are below the surface of the ground, causing great injury, even to the point where all the nutriment travelling up the stalk of the plant is diverted and the head con-

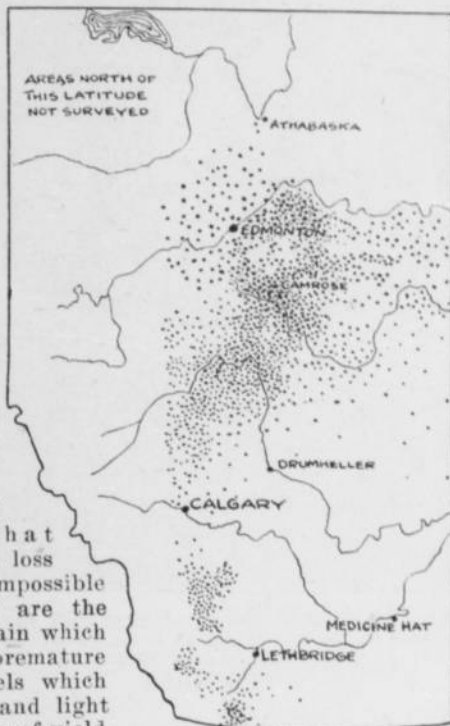
sequently fails to fill. The cut on this page shows some affected plants in which all the small rootlets by which the plant collects its food are rotted away.

The damage caused to a crop depends on the number of these noxious fungi in a soil. Dr. Sanford states that root rots have always existed in native Alberta soil. Even a piece of virgin prairie contains a light infection of root rots. Under cultivation these harmful forms multiply rapidly. Grain farming gives them just the right conditions of air and moisture. So far as present knowledge goes, the only way to reduce their numbers is by occasionally growing a different crop such as oats or barley, or summer fallow. Dr. Sanford expressly states that the situation in regard to root rots, while serious, is not one for undue alarm. The loss from this disease is climbing steadily year by year, but it will not go up with the ruinous jump that rust frequently

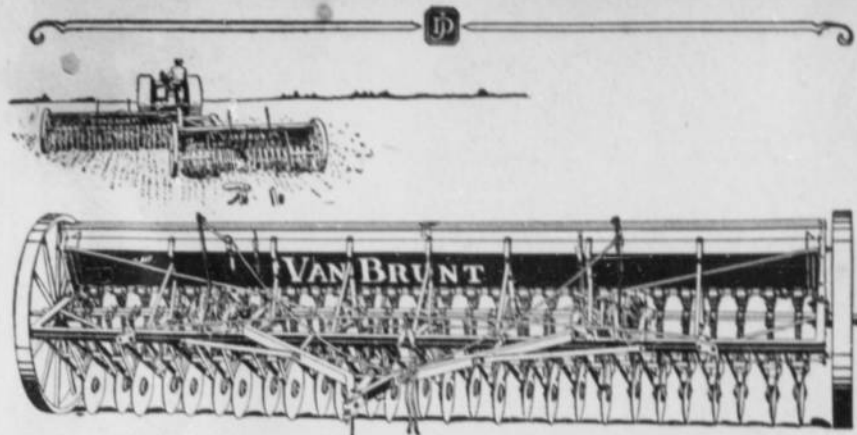
does. However, as the West probably suffers a steady drain through its effect on the crop, it is important that research be continued and a practical method of control sought.

The accompanying map shows the areas in the province of Alberta where damage was most extensive. Injury was almost absent on the light, brown, prairie type of soil, but severe in regions with a black soil. These black soils are rich in decaying plant food, and consequently offer a bigger reservoir of food for root rot fungi which can subsist on either live plants or on buried plant remains.

Investigations up to date indicate that there is no variety of wheat less subject to attack than another, so that the breeding of resistant varieties, the main method of attack against rust, does not offer a solution as yet.



The dots show prevalence of root rots in the 1927 crop of Alberta.



Speed Your Planting With this Drill

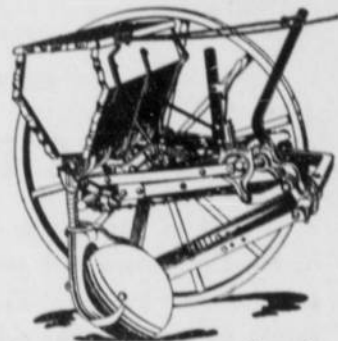
WHEN time means everything in getting the crop in, you want a dependable grain drill that will cover the maximum acreage per day. You will save time and man-power with the accurate

John Deere-Van Brunt 28 x 6 Grain Drill

One man operates this big drill as easily as he would operate a drill half its size—and he does almost twice as much work. The Van Brunt can be used with either horses or tractor.

The John Deere-Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force Feeds give you the uniform planting that starts big yields. They keep the seed flowing steadily, just the quantity you want per acre. Disk boots protect the seed until it reaches the bottom of the furrow—you get uniform seeding at uniform depth.

Built strong, of the best materials, well braced and reinforced throughout, the Van Brunt is unusually durable—it lasts for many years.



You will like the power lift on the John Deere-Van Brunt. It insures uniform pressure and a positive lift. A slight pull on the trip rope lowers the disks into the ground, applies pressure and starts the planting; another pull raises the disks and stops the planting.

Put this money-making, time-saving drill to work in your fields this year. Inspect it at your John Deere dealer's store. Write for folder describing it. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Lethbridge, and ask for Booklet AK-74

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY—MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

SPEED UP

Tilling and Seeding

The Ronald-Smith Tiller-Seeder makes a seed-bed, and seeds it quicker, cheaper and better than your present implements. Our free booklet tells you how. Write for it.

Ronald-Smith Cultivator Co. Ltd.
Dept. G 2. Winnipeg.

LUMP JAW For 25 years the successful Lump Jaw cure. FLEMING'S LUMP JAW REMEDY, \$2.65 a bottle Postpaid or at your dealers. Money back if it fails. Send 10c. for New Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Describes Lump Jaw fully and other cattle ailments. FLEMING BROS. 418 Wellington W. TORONTO



Prices, 90c to \$1.40 each. JOHNSON IDEAL HALTER CO., SARNIA, ONT.



JUNKED Before it's Time!

Junked—because of destructive engine racing due to faulty governing control.

Thousands of farmers have added years of life to their tractors by equipping them with Pickering Governors. Destructive engine racing is eliminated—replaced with steady, smooth power and uniform speed because Pickering Governors respond instantly to the slightest change in load.

Pickering Governors are built for Fordson, McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr—all standard tractors.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet. It tells how a Pickering Governor protects your tractor investment.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.

Send me free pamphlet 50C

Name

Address

Tractor

Dealer's Name

Address

Pickering Distributor for Manitoba and Saskatchewan

L. J. Haug, Winnipeg



Typical damage from root rots. The fine root hairs have been eaten away and the head at the right contains only shrunken worthless grains.



View of Senator E. S. Little's farm "Belvoir," near London, Ont. Included in the livestock is a herd of 70 registered Jerseys. Brampton Boy Sultan, the Herd Sire, took the Junior Champion's prize at the Ottawa Exhibition in 1925.

Accredited

Just as Mr. Little chooses his accredited Jerseys, which he knows will produce desired results, so does he choose Firestone Tires because they deliver thousands of extra miles with added comfort and safety.

Equipping with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires is an investment in extra safety, speed, comfort and economy. That is why thousands of farm owners throughout the country use these tires.

On wet, slippery or frozen highways—around sharp turns—on steep grades—in soggy earth—you can always depend on the powerful Firestone non-skid tread to hold without slip or skid.

Supporting this safety tread is the special Gum-Dipped carcass built of cords dipped in a rubber solution, which saturates and insulates every fibre of every cord with rubber. This minimizes the friction and heat of high speed service, and strengthens the whole structure of the tire to withstand heavy strains.

Get this "pure-bred" value. Protect your car and your pocket-book with tires that have the name and reputation on which you can depend. See your local Firestone dealer who can serve you better and save you money.

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS:

Canadian Automobile Equipment Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

Bowman Bros. Ltd.
Regina, Saskatoon, Sask.

Mackenzie, White and Dunsmuir Ltd.
Vancouver, Victoria, B.C.

Motor Car Supply Co. of Canada Ltd.
Calgary, Edmonton, Alta.

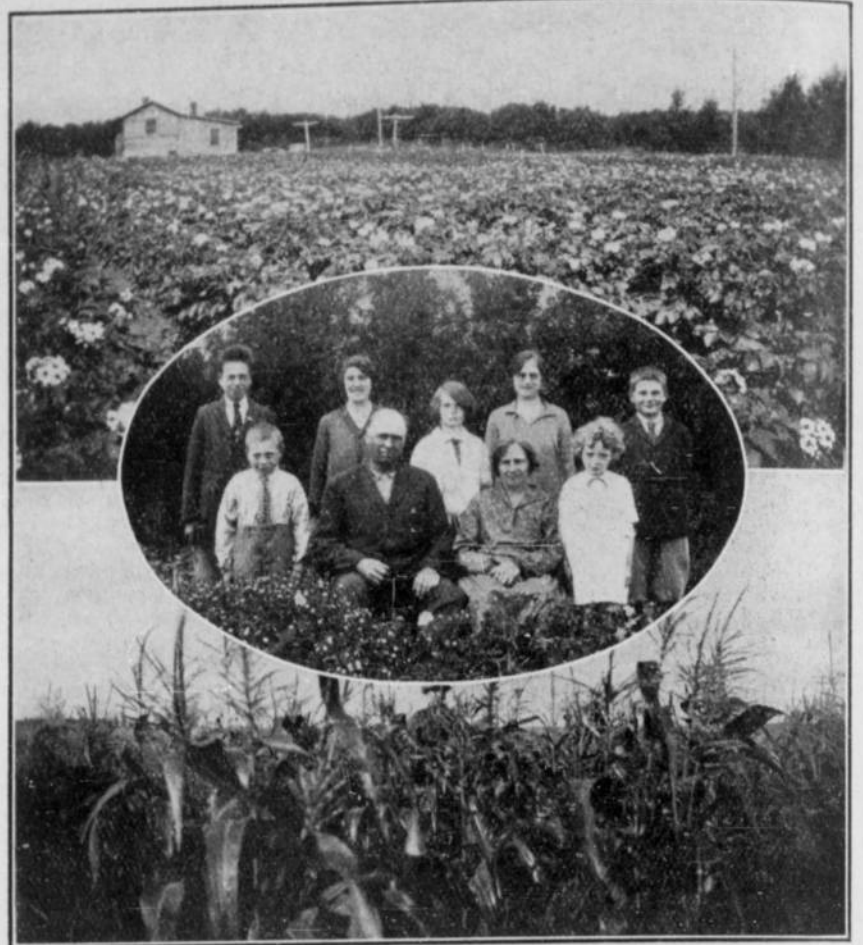
Most Miles Per Dollar

Firestone

Gum-Dipped Tires

FIRESTONE BUILDS THE ONLY GUM-DIPPED TIRES

Mixed Farming in a Wheat Stronghold



Above: The 1926 potato crop at J. A. George's Bonnie View Farm, Rush Lake, Sask. Centre: The family snapped in one corner of the garden. Below: Minnesota 13, six feet high, growing in a district which is reputed by some to be fit only for small grains.

J. K. MacKenzie, a writer in McLean's magazine, supports the view that mixed farming is more risky than straight grain growing. J. A. George refuses to let that idea go unchallenged. He is even willing to restrict the argument to the needs of the district where he and MacKenzie reside, pre-eminently a grain-growing section.

WE homesteaded in 1910. It was easy, so we thought, to work out during the winter and grow wheat. In 1910 nothing broken; 1911, five acres broken; 1912 we got \$100 from flax; 1913 a little wheat, but had to add \$200 for breaking. In 1914 we bought seed which did not grow; 1915 got a good crop but only had a small acreage; 1916 had to hunt work to pay the threshing, and so it went on till 1922. Each year we sowed wheat and worked out during the winter. At the end of each year we found we were just \$1,000 more in debt.

Grain Growing Not all Joy

Oh, Mr. Mackenzie, have you ever sown wheat only to see that little parasite the wire worm eat the germ out of the seed? Have you ever sown wheat which cost you \$2.50 per bushel and got nothing, as we did in 1920? Have you had the cloud of grass-hoppers sweep across your field, or the red-backed cut worm, leave your field black and bare? Have you had the spring frost blacken your wheat, dead, or the August frost which left your wheat heads yellow and empty? Have you had the black clouds batter your blossoming wheat out of sight? Have you ever had your wheat, cut and nicely stooked, buried in snow as so much of it is today?

In 1922 we were ready to move, but where? After studying conditions in Florida, Texas, California, British Columbia and many other countries, we remained, for the simple reason that the only way we could move was to walk.

Discovered Alternative

We are glad we stayed. Since 1922 we have lived and sold an average of \$1,000 per year for cash, goods delivered in the rear seat of the Ford. And this is what we sell—January and February, eggs. J. K. MacKenzie did not say anything about hens. Let me tell you and let it sink in, the best place I know to raise poultry successfully and profit-

ably is the Swift Current district. We have each year all the eggs and poultry we need for the table and sell for cash, \$50 per month each month of the year. Eggs in winter, old hens in summer, roosters in the autumn. Six hundred dollars per annum, rain or shine, never a failure. All the continent for a market. In November, 1926, we shipped a box of roosters and a case of eggs. The eggs went to Lethbridge at 60 cents a dozen net; the roosters to Winnipeg at 25 cents per lb. net. Today we get these prices in Swift Current.

Next to hens are the cows. There is always a market for cream and butter, if it is good. The cows give us more for the table and provide a reliable income for another \$300 per year. Even in the driest years we have not had a failure with corn or turnips. The milk is a foundation for the poultry and pigs.

Then we have a few nice yearlings to butcher and sell in Swift Current, another \$100 per year over what we eat. Each year we have a litter of pigs, from which we average another \$100. Sometimes we sell a colt.

A Never Failing Income

And last, but not least, is the garden. Almost every year we sell potatoes in July, parsnips and onions in autumn, carrots and turnips in spring. One year we sold \$200 worth of rutabagas to a store at Swift Current. Then there are the strawberries, raspberries, currants and plums, for which there is an unlimited demand. Our garden has never failed us. It averages \$300 per year.

In 1927 we threshed 5,200 bushels of wheat, grading No. 1 and No. 2, another 1,000 oats and some barley. The cellar is full, over \$400 worth of canned fruit from our own garden, also carrots six inches in diameter, parsnips, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and the hens are laying. Truly, to say in the vernacular, "we're sitting pretty."

No Subscriptions to Solicit

General Rules (Copyrighted)

- The contest is open to everyone in Canada except employees of The MOX Laboratories of Canada Ltd.
- Additional puzzle charts on a good grade of paper may be obtained FREE by writing to The MOX Laboratories.
- Every figure in this picture is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions. If you are in doubt, however, about a Figure put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter.
- Send in your solution without delay, as the FIRST PRIZE has an added value of 15 per cent. If your solution is sent in on or before February 29th, 1928.
- When you have solved the Puzzle, put your answer on the coupon and remittance blank. Fill the blank in carefully and enclose not less than \$1.00 with your order. Be sure and mark the article or articles you want for the money you are enclosing. Note that the First Prize winner will receive nearly \$1,000.00 more in cash if he or she sends in a \$10.00 order for MOX or SUZETTE Products.
- It is not necessary to apply the full amount sent in on any one answer. In other words, you can submit as many answers as you wish, providing each answer is accompanied by a Cash order of \$1.00 or more, for MOX or SUZETTE products. But if one of your answers is correct, the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the value of the prize won by the winning answer.
- Everyone has an equal opportunity. You can win the first prize, \$1,000.00 Cash, on a Dollar order, but note that the value of the First FIVE Prizes increases if you send in more money. Aim to win the maximum value of the Grand Prize. You

(Continued Opposite Side of Page)

Everyone an Equal Opportunity

Anything in this world worth having is worth striving for. Perhaps, never again will you be given the opportunity to obtain something worth-while—to fill a need you could not otherwise fulfill—to realize to the full, your life ambitions. Make up your mind this minute that you will be one of the fortunate contestants. Get started on the solution right away and mail it with your order before February 29th, 1928. Be an early candidate for one of the big Cash Prizes!

New Style Tie-Breaking Puzzle

In the event of a Tie an exceptionally fascinating Improved Tie-Breaker Puzzle will be mailed. It will be a problem in addition, using figures only, and will, in our opinion, take less time and effort to solve than the old-style balanced chain tie-breakers used in recent Western Canada contests.

A \$1.00 Order for Our Goods Can WIN \$1150.00

220 Generous FREE CASH PRIZES You Can WIN One of Them!

An Introductory Direct-to-Consumer Offer

\$4,410.00 in CASH Given FREE!

Open to Every Person in Canada---No Restrictions of Any Kind

THE ABSOLUTE GENUINENESS OF THIS AMAZING INTRODUCTORY OFFER AND UNIQUE MERCHANDISING PLAN IS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED. Mox Laboratories of Canada Limited are sharing with their MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS—perhaps with you—the large profits which would ordinarily be paid to Wholesalers, Retailers and Jobbers to handle THE DEPENDABLE LINE OF MOX FAMILY PRODUCTS AND SUZETTE BEAUTY AND TOILET PREPARATIONS. We are distributing in BIG CASH AWARDS the enormous saving secured by this Direct-to-Consumer plan. Think of it—\$4,410.00 IN CASH to be given away absolutely FREE in order to get a widespread market for our goods by this unique short-cut factory-to-home method. THERE ARE NO SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOLICIT. YOU DON'T NEED TO MOVE OUTSIDE YOUR OWN FRONT DOOR TO SELL A SINGLE ARTICLE UNLESS YOU WANT TO. Start working the puzzle today! Order from this advertisement! THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO PREVENT YOU FROM WINNING A BIG CASH PRIZE.

Your Opportunity is as Good Today as when the Contest Started!

How many Jars of MOX are Sold Daily?



A CAPTIVATING PROBLEM FOR YOU TO SOLVE

The problem is not difficult and is quite fascinating, but to pick out all the figures and add them together accurately is a task that requires a little patience and skill. Add the figures in the picture thus: 6+2+9+7=24. The sum total of all the figures is the answer to the puzzle. Every figure is complete and the puzzle is entirely free from tricks and illusions. There are no figures in any part of the picture except the word "MOX" and the shadow of the signboard. No part of the background is made of figures. The figures range from 2 to 9, each standing alone, thus: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. There are no one's (1) and no zeros (0) in the chart. The tops of the 9's are closed and the bottoms straight. The 6's have a curved top and the bottom is not closed. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. When in doubt, write the Contest Department. Do not count any tens.

Nothing to Sell unless you want to

General Rules (Continued from First Column)

- may accept or solicit orders from your friends and neighbors and the total amount will be applied to your answer. Anyone who gives an order to a contestant and later on wants to send in their own answer themselves, may do so, providing they write on the coupon the name and address of the person to whom their cash order was given for MOX or SUZETTE products, also the amount paid. No Further Payment is Necessary.
- Contestants should remit by Postal Note, Bank, Postal or Express Money Order. These should be made payable to The Mox Laboratories of Canada, Ltd., Regina, Sask.
- Anyone may help you in solving the MOX Figure Puzzle but not more than One Member of any family living in the same house can win a regular prize. No entries unaccompanied by a Cash order will be accepted. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.
- In case of a Tie for any prize a Tie Breaker will be presented, irrespective of the amount of money forwarded with any solution. The Tie Breaker will be as practical as the First, and will have the simplest rules of any similar important Figure Puzzle previously advertised. Only those tied for a prize will be permitted to solve the Tie Breaker. Should two or more persons be tied for any prize, that prize and as many prizes following as there are persons tied will be reserved for less before any prize will be awarded for less correct solutions. If a Tie Breaker is necessary it will be a NEW and a TIME SAVING Puzzle, which will constitute a problem in addition, using Figures only. It will not be The Old Old and Ives Number Chain Tie Breaker. It will not be necessary to send money in on the second puzzle, should there be one.
- It is quite in order for you to send presents to any of your relatives or friends. On request we will gladly forward any of our goods to any person you wish.
- The Contest Department of MOX Laboratories reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations for the protection of the contestants or The Mox Laboratories of Canada, Ltd., and to refund orders and disqualify any competitors whom they consider undesirable, and to finally decide all questions which may arise.

Nobody on Earth Knows Correct Answer

To make sure that no one knows the exact or correct answer to the Mox Problem, Mr. G. F. Gemeny, General Manager, The Saskatchewan Farmer, Regina, Sask., and Mr. Hugh C. Anderson, Advertising Manager, The Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man., kindly consented to erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were made by Mr. G. F. Gemeny and Mr. Hugh C. Anderson, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before some of these figures were erased. After the contest is over the Contest Department will be informed just what numbers were erased. Those numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

	If You Buy \$1 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$2 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$3 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$4 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$5 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$6 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$7 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$8 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$9 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$10 Worth of Our Goods
1st Prize	\$1,000.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,700.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,900.00
2nd Prize	500.00	550.00	600.00	650.00	700.00	750.00	800.00	850.00	900.00	950.00
3rd Prize	250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	350.00	375.00	400.00	425.00	450.00	475.00
4th Prize	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00
5th Prize	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00

6th Prize \$25.00; 7th Prize \$15.00; 8th Prize \$12.00; 9th Prize \$10.00; 10th Prize \$8.00; 11th to 20th Prize \$5.00 each; 21st to 120th Prize \$2.00 each; 121st to 220th Prize \$1.00 each.

\$285 EXTRA SPECIAL Added Prize Money

For Orders and Solutions sent in between February 1st and February 29th, 1928, inclusive

In addition to the Cash Prizes listed in the table above, an Extra Special Added Cash Prize representing 15 per cent. of the First Prize Winner's Award will be paid to such winner, provided he or she orders \$1.00 or more of our goods on or before February 29th, 1928. The table below shows in detail how the special cash award would work out. The larger your order—up to \$10.00—the greater will be the value of your Regular Prize, and if you are awarded First Prize—the Extra Special Added Money will be larger also.

For example:—If your order amounts to \$1.00 you have an opportunity to win \$1,000.00 as First Prize with \$150.00 Extra Added Money if ordered between February 1st and 29th, but if your order amounts to \$10.00 you can win as First Prize \$1,900.00 in Cash, with Extra Added Money amounting to \$285.00, provided your order is mailed between February 1st and 29th, 1928.

This is How the Special Added Prize Money Works Out

\$1.00 order can win \$1,000.00 in Cash and	\$150.00
\$2.00 order can win \$1,100.00 in Cash and	\$165.00
\$3.00 order can win \$1,200.00 in Cash and	\$180.00
\$4.00 order can win \$1,300.00 in Cash and	\$195.00
\$5.00 order can win \$1,400.00 in Cash and	\$210.00
\$6.00 order can win \$1,500.00 in Cash and	\$225.00
\$7.00 order can win \$1,600.00 in Cash and	\$240.00
\$8.00 order can win \$1,700.00 in Cash and	\$255.00
\$9.00 order can win \$1,800.00 in Cash and	\$270.00
\$10.00 order can win \$1,900.00 in Cash and	\$285.00

Added Money if Order and Solution is mailed on or before February 29th, 1928.

Total value of First Prize if order and solution is mailed on or before February 29th, 1928.

\$1,150.00	\$1,150.00
\$1,265.00	\$1,265.00
\$1,380.00	\$1,380.00
\$1,495.00	\$1,495.00
\$1,610.00	\$1,610.00
\$1,725.00	\$1,725.00
\$1,840.00	\$1,840.00
\$1,955.00	\$1,955.00
\$2,070.00	\$2,070.00
\$2,185.00	\$2,185.00

Mox Laboratories of Canada Ltd.
Regina Sask.

SOLUTION, ORDER AND REMITTANCE BLANK TO BE SENT IN BY CONTESTANTS

My answer to the problem is _____ Enclosed find the sum of \$ _____
and if this is the winning answer send the prize to: _____

NAME _____ P.O. _____ PROV. _____

Send me the articles that I have not stroked out:

Mox Wonder Ointment	\$1.00	Suzette Liquid Rouge	\$1.00
Mox Health Fruit Salts	1.00	Suzette Bath Salts	1.00
Moxcrine—the Wonder Antiseptic	.50	Suzette Lemon Cleansing Cream	.50
Mox Liquid Hair Cream	.50	Suzette Combination Cream	1.00
Mox Hand Lotion	.50	Suzette Cold Cream	1.00
Mox Face Balm	.50	Suzette Pomade Brilliantine	.50
Mox Wonder Hair Tonic	1.00		

All prices quoted are postpaid.

If you have sent any money or any previous answer to the puzzle give date _____ amount \$ _____ and answer _____ sent in.

IMPORTANT.—Be sure to Answer All Questions

Read Carefully

Draw a line through the articles you do not want. Should you wish to order more than one of the MOX or SUZETTE products, put the number you order in the small square beside the name of the goods. For example, suppose you want to send you Two (2) Jars of MOX OINTMENT, stroke out all of the other articles except the words MOX OINTMENT and place the figure Two (2) right next to the words MOX OINTMENT.

MOX
Laboratories of Canada Ltd.
REGINA - SASK.
Send for Extra Charts if you need them.

This Is Important

Please use great care in writing or printing your name and address. Check your coupon over after you have finished it and if every letter is not real plain, write it again on a separate piece of paper. We are explaining this because we are anxious that our products shall reach you as soon as possible. If you are sending in orders for other persons, put their names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper. (2103)



WHEN you visit the showroom of any General Motors car dealer, you are certain to be aroused to admiring enthusiasm by the beauty of the various models on display. The salesman with whom you talk will tell you that the bodies for all these cars are designed, engineered and built by Fisher. Each bears the world-known signature plate, "Body by Fisher". You may always feel positively sure that any car bearing this Fisher symbol is the greatest value, and the most beautiful and comfortable car, in its particular price field. So true is this, that anyone planning the purchase of a new car would not only be safe, but wise, in confining his choice to those cars with Body by Fisher.

Color Harmony—The colors for every car with Body by Fisher are selected by artists who through long experience have learned what colors are most pleasing when applied to a motor car body. Frequently several color designs must be created and criticized by experts before one is selected.

Hardware—Fisher introduced the period influence in automobile hardware design. Fisher body door window regulator and lock handles, dome lights and instrument panels, are all of the highest grade and designed in period treatment by artist-craftsmen.

Upholstery Material—Fisher uses mohair, velour and broadcloth, selected with particular attention to long wear and color fastness. All Fisher upholstery material is subjected to most severe tests and only the best in the particular weave decided upon is used.

FISHER BODIES

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

CADILLAC LA SALLE McLAUGHLIN-BUICK OAKLAND
OLDSMOBILE PONTIAC CHEVROLET



Some Experiences with Alfalfa

This is a story of a man who read accounts of successful alfalfa growing for twenty years, but always thought there was a catch in it somewhere. All right for experimental farms and that sort of thing, you know. But for the farmer living on his own income—well he couldn't just see it that way. Till he tried it. And now—but just read his own account of his conversion.

By McQUACKLE

ALTHOUGH I have seen alfalfa growing in Manitoba for nearly twenty years, it is just within the last few years that I have been cured of the notion that it is not a tenderfoot which can be grown only by those very few who seem to have a way with plants out of the ordinary. After observing for many years two of my neighbors cutting two crops of beautiful hay per year from the same two pieces of ground with no apparent depreciation in yield, the idea finally filtered through my system that the growing of alfalfa could not be so difficult after all, and in 1924 I made the plunge. The twenty acres sown in that year are still down and this year when our grain crops in the Red River Valley are decidedly sub-normal, the crop of alfalfa hay is the best yet.

Any plant which is perennial by nature and annually produces two crops of hay containing more food value than any other crop we have and actually leaves the soil richer than it found it, ought to be worthy of the consideration of any farmer who pretends to keep livestock at all.

Makes Converts Slowly

For some reason, however, farmers hesitate to try it. Observations, more or less casual, over a period of years lead me to believe there are two main reasons why more farmers do not grow alfalfa. The first of these is the price of seed and second a kind of ingrained disposition against seeding down good grain-producing land. There may also be some suspicion that alfalfa is not all it is cracked up to be as hay. In any case I have yet to meet the farmer who has a plot of alfalfa who is not contemplating increasing his acreage.

With choice alfalfa seed at forty or fifty cents per pound, and at the rate of ten pounds per acre, it costs four or five dollars per acre to seed. The average farmer hates to be bothered with an acre or two and he doesn't feel like expending forty or fifty dollars for seed for ten acres. In many cases it would be necessary also to provide a fence, which costs money. While alfalfa is particularly good pasture for hogs, other stock must be pastured with care or severe bloating will result. It should not in any case be pastured at all the first year, but should be allowed all the growth possible to hold snow for winter protection. This protection the first winter is the only precaution I have even taken against winter killing and as yet I don't know of having lost a single plant that was once established.

Soil and Seeding

So far as my observations and experience go, I would say that alfalfa will grow under any soil and moisture conditions that will successfully produce wheat. Once established it will produce a good crop with a rainfall that would

be insufficient to mature wheat properly. Alfalfa will stand a certain amount of surface water in the spring but will not stand it for any great length of time. It will not thrive in a water logged soil.

The Truth About Weeds

Alfalfa will not successfully combat weeds while gaining a foothold, but when once established I find it will hold its own and a little more against weeds. Cutting twice a year is a strain that wild oats and the mustards soon weaken under. Even the ubiquitous sow thistle finds it hard going in a good stand of alfalfa. Land must be reasonably clean in order that the stand may become established. Thereafter alfalfa is quite capable of looking after itself.

The seed may be sown with or without a nurse crop in rows of 30 inches apart or broadcast. The best implement for sowing is an ordinary grain drill. My drill which is a double disc of a standard make will sow about 15 pounds per acre when closed up tight. As I grow my own seed I do not mind a few pounds extra per acre, although 10 pounds is plenty thick enough. To reduce the amount if a drill sows too thickly, mix with screened sand. The sand does not harm the drill.

Keeps Practical in Mind

On the basis of personal experience the best method of obtaining a good stand of alfalfa is to sow on summer-fallow with wheat as a nurse crop. Sow the wheat in the ordinary way and along May 20 to June 1, when the wheat is up three or four inches, sow the alfalfa crosswise, setting the drill merely deep enough to put it in gear. This is much better than either mixing the alfalfa with the wheat or using a broadcasting grass seed attachment for three reasons. Both the wheat and alfalfa are sown at the proper depths. Both are sown at the proper time and both are not in the same rows. The stand is not equal to a stand sown without a nurse crop for a year or two, but it eventually thickens and the crop of wheat more than compensates for the difference. In addition the stubble is an excellent protection for the winter.

Sowing in rows 30 inches apart offers two advantages; it requires less seed per acre (about three pounds) and it is possible to keep it weeded for the production of seed. To sow in rows plug up every fifth hole in the drill when sowing the wheat and plug all but every fifth hole when sowing the alfalfa. A careful drill man can make a real good job by this method. After experience with both methods I prefer, for Manitoba conditions, the broadcast principle for both hay and seed production.

There are several varieties of seed. Grimm's is generally recommended by government institutions. I have been



D. Dippel, Didsbury, Alberta, making a second cutting of alfalfa on September 5.

growing Maescl, a variety produced at the Manitoba Agricultural College especially adapted for Manitoba conditions. It is similar to Grimm's except that it has a branching root instead of the single tap root and it has been developed for higher seed production. With me Maescl is beyond reproach for hardiness and is quite equal to any others in this vicinity in point of yield of either hay or seed. It is always poor economy to purchase any but the best of seed. I like to be quite certain that seed is western grown, pure as to variety and of good quality.

Curing the Hay

The curing of hay is largely a matter of good judgment in making the best of weather conditions. Alfalfa being finer in the stem and carrying a greater amount of foliage is much more easily handled than sweet clover. There are two objectives to keep in mind: to obtain the greatest amount of tonnage per acre in two cuts and to take out of the stack hay that is green and bright with the greatest amount of leaves still attached. To obtain the greatest tonnage of good quality hay the first cut should be made when the alfalfa is about one third in bloom. The second cut will be finer in texture and can be left a little longer.

As to the curing I would not attempt to define a set rule. As mentioned above it is a matter of judgment. In fine weather I cut in the morning, rake and put in small cocks the following afternoon. After standing for a day or two it can be stacked if the cocks are turned over one or two ahead of the wagons or sweeps as the case may be. If one could have always everything he liked he would have a side delivery rake for alfalfa. Curing in catchy weather is much simpler if a side delivery rake is at hand.

Surprise in Curing

While it is surprising how tough it can be stacked in narrow stacks, it is often a practical necessity to stack before the hay is fit if one is going to get it up at all. This is the case when showers are frequent. Do not be alarmed if it can't all be done just as you would like. It may come out musty and almost black. Try the cows with a feed and watch them bellow when next feeding time comes. I have never yet been able to spoil alfalfa hay so badly that cows would not relish it and thrive on it. Like many other things the best way to learn how is to do it.

Scientists tell us that well cured alfalfa hay is practically equal in digestible protein content ton for ton with bran. It has a distinct advantage over bran in lime content and is for that reason especially valuable for growing stock and for cows in milk. Practical experience of feeding alfalfa hay to growing cattle and colts, to cows in milk and fattening cattle, leads me to agree with the scientists. I have a sublime respect for good red top hay, but alfalfa hay has it backed off the map for the uses mentioned above. It should be added that it is also particularly valuable as a feed for sheep and lambs. For work horses I still prefer the red top.

Cutting for Seed

Harvesting alfalfa for seed is a comparatively simple matter. No cut for hay is made. The first growth is allowed to ripen. I cut with the mower and have a man following with a fork. He rolls up the swath and pitches the bunches out. The crop dries well under this system and if the bunches are kept in rows they are easily turned in case of wet weather. The binder might be used to cut the crop but so far I have not tried it.

The crop can be quite successfully threshed with an ordinary threshing machine that is in good condition. The machine must be thoroughly cleaned to remove all small weed seeds and leaks in the pan, the shoe, conveyers and return, carefully looked after. The seed is very valuable and care must be exercised to save as much as possible of it. We use six rows of teeth in the concaves and a 14x14 screen in addition to the regular adjustable screen. The seed comes out in such condition that it can be readily cleaned with an ordinary fanning mill equipped with proper screens.

Again in the Spotlight



HART-PARR POWER

Hart-Parr Power Demonstrated by Spectacular Performance

HART-PARR 18-36's, sold as three-four-plow tractors, proved their amazing power by pulling seven 14-inch plows in high gear at Salina, Kansas; at Wray, Colorado; at Floyd, Iowa; at Menno, South Dakota; and many other places. The surplus power is there!

Hart-Parr builds surplus power over the rating into every tractor for just one reason. The tremendous surge of power that makes it possible for a Hart-Parr to pull seven plows on a special occasion, also enables a Hart-Parr to do the everyday work of the farm on a half or two-thirds open throttle without straining and laboring, but the surplus is there

when needed. Surplus power means wearless parts and long life, and explains why many Hart-Parrs are still operating after 20 years of farm work.

And this tremendous power, which assures every farmer-owner that he will be able to handle his peak loads at rated speed, and that his tractor will not be overloaded for the average work on his farm, is developed from cheap, low-grade fuel costing less than kerosene or gasoline. Yet the Hart-Parr, the one tractor that develops tremendous power from cheap, low-grade fuels, burns kerosene and gasoline as well as it does these fuels, develops as much power from them and uses no more of either.

Ask the nearest Hart-Parr dealer for a demonstration. Drive it yourself and get the thrill of controlling unlimited power. Do not fail to send the coupon today for the free booklet "Profits Thru Power."

HART-PARR COMPANY
Charles City, Iowa, Department P2
Please send me, free, your new booklet "Profits Thru Power."

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D.....

JOHN GOODISON THRESHER CO. LTD., Sarnia, Ont.

HART-PARR LTD., 230 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

HART-PARR LTD., 1614-8th Ave., Regina, Sask.

HART-PARR ALBERTA LTD., 101-11th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

HART-PARR COMPANY



CHARLES CITY, IOWA

FOUNDERS OF THE TRACTOR INDUSTRY

Better Way to Drill GRAIN

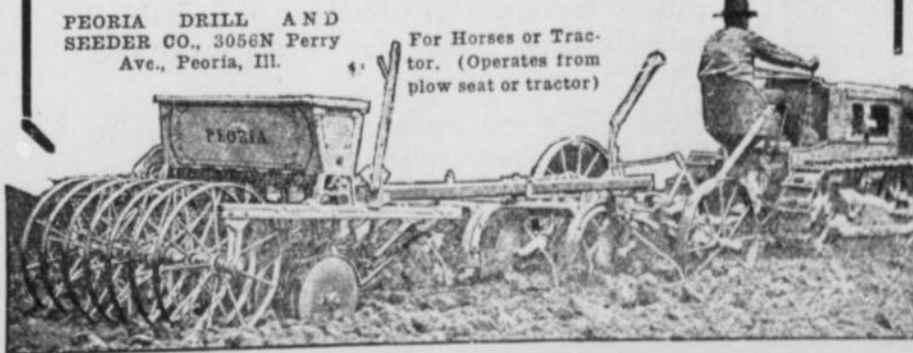
Now you can plow and drill small grain, all at one time, with the Peoria Plow Drill—do it better, safer, faster. Wheat sown by this method has 2 to 3 weeks start over other methods. Why take chances on an early frost when this Peoria Plow Drill may save your crop? This way all seed is drilled in and packed down while soil is moist. No loss by sowing in dry, loose soil. No fear of

poor germination due to lack of moisture. No chance of lost seed from high wind. No dirty, choking dust cloud. Fits 2, 3 or 4-bottom plows; follows perfectly; adds but little draft. Labor saved and increased yields the first year more than pay for this profit maker. PRICES: 7-6 size in Double Disc, \$108.50; 7-6 size in Single Disc, \$99.50. Prices on other sizes on application.

See Your Local Dealer, or write direct to **F. N. McDonald Co., Winnipeg, Distributors**

PEORIA DRILL AND SEEDER CO., 3056N Perry Ave., Peoria, Ill.

For Horses or Tractor. (Operates from plow seat or tractor)



VESSOT SUPERIOR BALL BEARING GRINDERS

More Feed — Less Cost

Facts, not fancies. Write for our latest folder giving full particulars of "Vessot" Ball Bearing Grinders. Or ask for a demonstration of the size you need at any branch agent of the International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

AVOID EXPENSIVE IMITATIONS

Address
SVESSOT & COMPANY
JOLIETTE
QUE.



For over 42 Years

When writing to advertisers please mention The Guide

**When You
Feel a Cold
Coming
On**



Grip, Influenza and many Pneumonias begin as a common cold. Price 30c. (Made in Canada.)

The box bears this signature

E. W. Grove

Proven Merit since 1889



Read the Classified Section, pages 49-53, for bargains.

Chrysler PRICES

Effective Immediately

New Chrysler "52"

Coupe	\$870
Roadster (with rumble seat)	870
Touring	870
Two-door Sedan	880
Four-door Sedan	930
DeLuxe Coupe (with rumble seat)	930
DeLuxe Sedan	1000

Great New Chrysler "62"

Business Coupe	\$1350
Roadster (with rumble seat)	1370
Touring	1375
Two-door Sedan	1450
Coupe (with rumble seat)	1490
Four-door Sedan	1530
Landau Sedan	1600

Illustrious New Chrysler "72"

Sport Roadster (with rumble seat)	\$2060
Two-Pass. Coupe (with rumble seat)	1995
Royal Sedan	2060
Four-Pass. Coupe	2060
Town Sedan	2205
Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat)	2265
Crown Sedan	2335

New 112 h.p. Imperial "80"

Roadster (with rumble seat)	\$3745
Five-Pass. Sedan	3945
Town Sedan	4010
Seven-Pass. Sedan	4120
Sedan Limousine	4685

All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario, including standard factory equipment (freight and taxes extra.)

**C
H
R
Y
S
L
E
R**

at Sensational New LOWER PRICES!

Quality
Unchanged

\$**870**

(and upwards)

40 Body Styles

Chrysler's sensational rise from 27th to 3rd place in sales in 42 months is the result of a phenomenal public preference that has continuously demanded a record-breaking volume of quality motor cars.

Chrysler's tremendous production and rapid growth are the direct results of public recognition of values and savings which only Chrysler Standardized Quality can provide.

You will then instantly recognize why Chrysler cars—by the most astounding price savings which result from a huge and rapidly growing public demand—are today more than ever the most marvelous motor car values in their respective price groups.

Field Marshal Haig

ON January 30 Field Marshal Earl Haig passed on to the company of the immortals. The end came suddenly. Heart trouble contracted during years of tropical service, and aggravated by the ordeals of the war, cut him down as he was about to retire for the night. The day before he had taken his usual walk in the fashionable Hyde Park "church parade."

We are still too close to the events of the Great War to make a dispassionate appraisal of Marshal Haig's military capacity. In the end it will be something more than the grudging praise of the armistice and something less than the fulsome newspaper paragraphs composed in the hour of his mourning. On the whole Haig's reputation improves as the war recedes in perspective.

Marshal Haig was the only allied commander whose position remained unshaken throughout the war. He led the British armies to the most complete victory they have ever achieved. He alone of all the allied military chiefs measured the importance of the victories of July and August 1918 and believed that the war could be ended before the year was out. He staked his reputation on the battle of Cambrai which broke German resistance and led to her speedy collapse. With all this on the credit side Marshal Haig never touched the public imagination.

Not a Political Soldier

The explanation lies in the character of the man. Lloyd George gave the clue when he styled Earl Haig "the great gentleman." His manner had no hint in it of the rough life of camps, but was attuned to the note of the family lawyer or physician. He was calm, knightly, entirely unaggressive. Anger, fear, resentment, jealousy, had nothing to do with that disciplined bearing. A mischievous noblewoman avows that Haig's only stroke of genius was in marrying a favorite of the queen. He replies by giving her enlarged facilities for her amateur canteen at Etaples. In the hour of defeat he courted popular disfavor by loyally defending his subordinate, Gen. Gough, against whom no specific charge of incompetence was proved. When the tide of discontent rose around him he was strong enough to resist the temptation to defend himself. Had Haig courted parties or press he would not have done his job better, but he would have fortified himself against much ill-considered criticism.

Silent Before Misplaced Praise

The relations between Foch and Haig show the British general at his best. British headquarters had resisted Lloyd George's scheme for unity of command; rightly so, we believe, until the safeguards embodied in the Beauvais agreement were provided. It was not a question of prestige, but it was a question of whether Petain's strategy, which saw only Paris, should prevail over Haig's view as to the importance of the Channel ports. In the darkest hour of the war Haig subordinated his convictions to the judgment of a referee who supported him. When Milner proposed that Gen. Foch should take over the spent forces defending Amiens, Haig, with supreme renunciation said simply, "It is not enough. He must be put in command of all the allied armies."

Lloyd George had gained his point. As a politician he was bound to magnify every benefit arising out of the new unity of command. He hypnotized the British public with Foch's name throughout the series of brilliant victories of the last hundred days. It was characteristic of Haig that no complaint passed his lips, even though the battle of August 8, which Ludendorff admits to have been the decisive battle of the war, was entirely planned and directed by Haig and his staff.

That keen biographer, A. G. Gardiner, says of Haig—if he did not bear the stamp of genius he possessed the character which stands the wear and tear of time and the vicissitudes of fortune better than ill regulated genius. It is doubtful if genius of the most resplendent sort would have done as much.—P.M.A.

THE CANADIAN-BUILT CHRYSLER FOR CANADIANS

Durum Wheat in Manitoba



Above: A head of Mindum wheat. Below: A head of Marquis.

Prof. W. T. G. Weiner who popularized Mindum, the leading Durum variety, believes that Western Canada can eventually grow and find a market for 50,000,000 bushels of Durum

JUST when durum wheat was first brought into Manitoba is not definitely known. Records show that a variety of durum called Goose wheat was grown here over 30 years ago. Apparently no serious thought was given to the introducing of this wheat into the agriculture of the province prior to 1917, when it was found that a few Manitoba farmers along the 49th parallel were growing durum wheat and disposing of it at satisfactory prices in the United States. However, the introduction was commenced in earnest about 1920.

In 1919 the Manitoba Agricultural College obtained for trial several varieties of durum wheat. Among those introduced at that time was the variety Mindum which has since become one of the most popular sorts grown.

Since 1920 there has been a rapid increase in the acreage sown to durum wheat. It is estimated that fifty per cent. of the 1927 wheat acreage of Manitoba was given over to this crop.

The first introductions of durum were vigorously opposed, but in spite of this opposition it has now become one of the staple crops of Southern Manitoba. The development of a variety with shorter stiffer straw and about 10 days earlier than Mindum would push durum wheat into the entire wheat belt of Manitoba. However, Mindum and Kubanka durum wheat have been as great a boom to Southern Manitoba as the introduction of Marquis was to the general wheat growing trade of Canada. In alleviating the losses due to stem rust and drought it has placed the agriculture of the province in a much sounder position than it was possible to hope for seven years ago.

A pertinent question now arising with regard to the production of durum wheat is that of future markets. When in the face of a limited market will saturation take place? It is not believed that Manitoba alone will for many years saturate the export market for Canadian durum wheat provided the present standards of quality are maintained. Reliable authority places the possible export of Canadian durum wheat at 50,000,000 bushels per annum.

Durum Prices

Fluctuations in the prices of durum are bound to be greater than for the bread wheats. This is because of a more limited demand for durum. The high prices prevailing a year ago resulted from a short crop in Italy and France. The lowered prices of the present season are due to the durum crop of these countries being normal.

Furthermore the efforts of the wheat co-operatives in establishing an export market with Europe for Canadian durum, had a very direct effect on the prices paid for this wheat last year.

The question of the uses of durum versus bread wheat has grown into a very hardy perennial. We have become so accustomed to thinking in terms of bread-making wheats that we sometimes lose sight of the fact that certain wheats exist which are adapted and used for other purposes. We can no longer afford to think of durum wheat in terms of the manufacture of bread-making flour. Durum wheats are not suitable for the manufacture of strong patent flour and never can become widely used for this purpose unless some very radical changes occur

which will alter the whole process of flour manufacture. Such a change could only be effected if it was in accordance with the desires of the housewife.

The chief uses of durum wheat products, in the opinion of the housewife, are as different and separate from those of the strong milling wheats as are the products of oats and rice. The idea that large quantities of durum wheat are used in the manufacture of bread flour is erroneous. The flour made from Amber durum is most profitably used for the preparing of edible pastes, i.e., macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli, which are entirely different products from bread.

Suspect Millers Unjustly

Some producers of durum wheat are inclined to question strenuously the use to which durum wheats are put. To say that no durum wheat is used in the manufacture of bread flour would be incorrect, but the amount so used in comparison to the total production of durum wheat is negligible. It is possible that under certain conditions the blending of common and durum wheat flours is practiced. This, under present conditions, can only be done when there is considerable spread between the prices of the two wheats and the price must favor the bread wheat.

But why argue unnecessarily about the uses to which the grain is put. One thing at least is certain there is a market for considerable quantities of Manitoba grown durum wheat at a reasonable price, provided the market is not rushed. So long as certain basic fundamentals are recognized and adhered to in the production of this crop it can be profitably produced. Durum wheat has been the salvation of some districts in Manitoba and in such districts it has come to stay until such time as we find something better to take its place. Consequently the more uses that can be found for the crop the more profitable will be its production.

The utility of durum can be destroyed. The use of this crop in districts that can profitably grow Marquis or a similar type of wheat is to be deplored. In the face of a limited market for durum such a practice is placing unjust competition in the way of the farmer situated in the areas where durum wheat is now the principal cash crop. The ultimate control of the production of this crop lies entirely in the hands of the farmer. It is a subject worthy of the attention of the various farmer organizations.

Abuses Springing Up

Other abuses of this crop being practiced at present are (a) the growing of undesirable varieties and (b) the unnecessary mixing of the crop with other grains. These are both detrimental to the maintenance of a high standard of market quality.

It must be kept in mind that the trade does not take kindly to mixtures of durum and wheats like Marquis. In other words the manufacturer likes to do his own mixing when mixing is desirable. Furthermore, any lowering of the present standard of quality will be reflected in a lowering crop value.

In fact without any appreciable increase in the cost of production the standard of quality in durum wheats could be raised considerably. Canadian Amber durum on the world market today as durum, enjoys the same enviable position as Canadian "hard" Marquis.

80 successful years of building

the finest threshing machinery produced the *Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher.*

Our new book about these machines will interest every grower of grain and every thresherman. We will gladly send it to anyone interested.



NICHOLS & SHEPARD

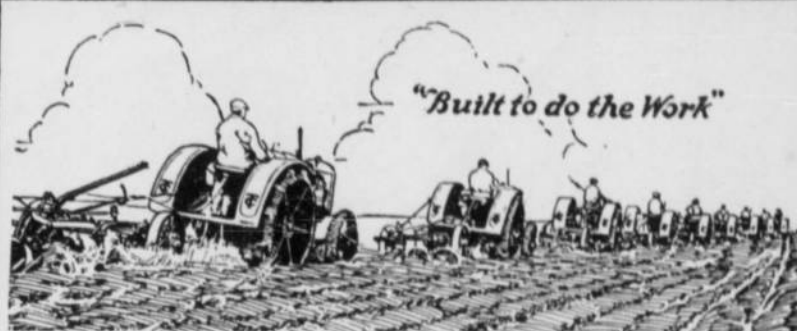
COMPANY
In Continuous Business Since 1848

THE NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, 280 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me the book: "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher."

Name..... R. F. D.....
City..... State.....
My tractor is a..... size..... make.....

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

"BUILT TO DO THE WORK"



10 Tractors Farm 5,000 Acres!

"I own and operate the New Era Tractor Farm. It consists of about 5,000 acres under plow. The largest part of it was prairie when I bought 10 Twin City Tractors in the spring of 1925.

"Those tractors have furnished all the power used in breaking up and farming this land. They have operated with much less than the average expense for tractors doing the same amount of work.

"I have used nearly all makes of tractors, but these Twin City machines pull larger loads for their rating, and do it more days per month without trouble than any I have ever used.

"Would advise anyone, before buying tractors, to be sure and consider the Twin City Tractors.

"(signed) E. M. Young, Prop.,

"New Era Tractor Farm,

"McLaughlin, South Dakota."

TWIN CITY TRACTORS

17-28 and 27-44

MAKING FRIENDS IN SASKATCHEWAN—"In the fall of 1925 I purchased a Twin City Tractor and liked it so well I bought another in 1926. We plowed over 900 acres with it last season; pulled four 14-inch bottoms and a section of harrow on high all the time. It is easy on fuel and oil, and it seems to me that tractor farming with a Twin City is the most economical.

"O. H. Thode, Saskatoon, Sask."

Let us send you these FREE Booklets that show why you can get your work done easier, quicker, and with the smallest expense year-after-year, when you own a Twin City Tractor and Thresher. Mail the coupon.



MINNEAPOLIS STEEL AND MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA LTD.

Dept. G14, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Branches:

Calgary - Regina - Strathcona
Saskatoon

MINNEAPOLIS STEEL AND MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA LTD.

Dept. G14, Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me the two Free booklets that show what a Twin City Tractor and Thresher will do for me.

Size of farm.....

Name.....

Address.....

When writing to advertisers please mention *The Guide*

Let's Get This Straight

Do Legumes Increase Grain Yields?

An agricultural writer, who is in a position to know something about the facts, stated recently in a contemporary magazine that there was not one well authenticated case of higher yields in Western Canada caused by including alfalfa or sweet clover in the rotation. The Guide disagrees with that view and has collected the following information from farmers and experimentalists to contradict it.

A Dollars and Cents Answer

HERE are two rotations at the Scott Experiment Station which admit of a comparison as to the beneficial effect of legumes on ensuing grain crops. One of these is a three-year rotation of summerfallow, wheat, and wheat. This is the rotation most in use by the farmers of the district.

The other is a six-year rotation with one-sixth instead of one-third of the land fallowed each year. The six-year rotation consists of: first year, summerfallow; second year, wheat; third year, wheat; fourth year, oats; fifth year, hay or pasture; and sixth year, hay or pasture.

The 16-year average yield of wheat following summerfallow in the three-year rotation is 18.8 bushels per acre and wheat following summerfallow in the six-year rotation 25.3 bushels per acre—a difference of 6.5 bushels per acre in favor of the six-year system of cropping. The 16-year average yield of wheat following wheat in the three-year rotation is 17.3 bushels per acre and in the six-year rotation 19 bushels per acre—a difference of 1.7 bushels per acre in favor of the six-year rotation. The six-year rotation has given an average yield for 16 years of 47.7 bushels of oats following two crops of wheat and an average yield of 0.91 tons of hay following three crops of grain. The last year of the rotation is usually pastured.

The increase in yield of grain of the six-year rotation is not due to the application of manure, for neither the three or six-year rotations have received manure during the 16-year period. On the other hand, the results of chemical analysis of soil samples taken from certain rotation fields at the Scott station in 1916 and again in 1922, furnish evidence that a loss of nitrogen and organic matter ensues from exclusive grain-growing but the amount of these constituents is increased by a rotation in which one or more hay-crops are included.

Now what about the profit per acre for the 16-year period of the three-year rotation as compared with the six-year rotation? The six-year rotation has averaged \$1.39 more per acre than the three-year rotation which means a yearly return from a half-section farm of \$444.80 more profit and a total return for the 16-year period from a half-section farm of \$7,116 more over the three-year system of exclusive grain growing.—V. Matthews.

Indian Head Says "Yes"

Peas sown early in the spring on stubble land and plowed down in early July have given, over a period of four years, an average of 10½ bushels more per acre on the following wheat crop compared with the yield after summerfallow. The figures show the importance of plowing down a legume

crop used in this way early in the summer. The general effect of using peas for this purpose has been cumulative.—G. D. Matthews.

Legumes Increase Yields

Like all beet growers, Wm. Valgardsen, Taber, Alberta, has a very definite opinion of the value of legumes. Here is his story as told by F. R. Taylor:

"In the spring of 1925 Mr. Valgardsen had no land prepared for beets and was anxious to get into the beet business. The beet receiving station was placed on the edge of 120 acres of stubble land, and Mr. Valgardsen decided if possible to get that piece of ground into beets that Spring. He commenced plowing the land just as early as he could, working it down with discs and harrows, immediately following the plows. Naturally, with this much land to be spring plowed, he was quite late in getting the land seeded, consequently the moisture was not sufficient to germinate the seed. The last of the planting was not done until about June 10, and practically no beets had germinated up to this time. Following the instructions from the sugar company he immediately started to irrigate and irrigated his entire field. There were times when it looked as if it would be impossible to save the crop, but persistent cultivation immediately after irrigation was perhaps the deciding factor, as wild oats and other weeds had become very numerous. The field was finally cleaned and by July 15 showed a wonderful stand of beets, with hardly a weed showing on the entire field. In spite of the spring handicap an eight-ton crop was harvested.

"Mr. Valgardsen was thoroughly converted to proper crop rotation in order to bring up the fertility of his land, so in the spring of 1926, 60 acres of this land was planted to beets, having been surface worked, and the other 60 acres was planted to sweet clover. The sweet clover provided a stimulus to the grain as it seemed to increase his wheat yield beyond land of a similar nature without the sweet clover. His wheat yield averaged 40 bushels per acre on this 60 acres and he obtained a fraction over 10 tons per acre on his beet land. This spring he seeded the 60 acres that had been in beets two years into wheat and sweet clover. Next year he will turn the sweet clover under preparatory for beets the following year."

F. R. Taylor, who has had a lifelong experience with the beet crop, and who is now field superintendent for the Raymond factory, has the following to say with respect to sweet clover and its effects on yields of grain and beets:

"Many other farmers are working out a rotation similar to the above. Roy Anderson of Barnwell plowed down 20 acres of sweet clover land in 1926, planted beets in the spring of 1927 and this field today is one of the best in the



Wm. Valgardsen, Taber, Alberta, plowing down sweet clover.

Traction for safety

Uphill . . . downhill . . . wherever and whenever roads are wet, muddy, or covered with snow you need the sure traction of WEED steel cross chains.

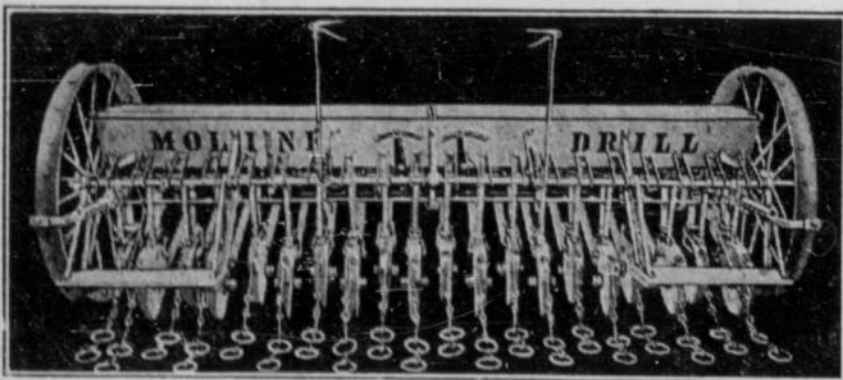
Always carry WEED Chains in your car ready to give you dependable traction. Genuine WEED Chains have red connecting hooks, brass-plated steel cross chains with the name WEED on every hook.



WEED CHAINS

MOLINE MONITOR DRILLS

HORSE DRAWN—HAND LIFT—STEEL WHEELS
Built to a Rigid Standard of Quality



A reliable Seeder, strong and durable, accurate feed, close adjustment for all fine seeds. 20—6-in. Double Disc, \$216.30; 22—6-in. Double Disc, \$236.25; 24—6-in. Double Disc, \$257.75. F.o.b. Winnipeg. Repairs in stock for all Moline implements.

JOHN WATSON MFG. CO. LTD., 311 Chambers St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Kirchner's Seeder Plow

Stands for BETTER and BIGGER CROPS and
CLEANER FIELDS with LESS LABOR

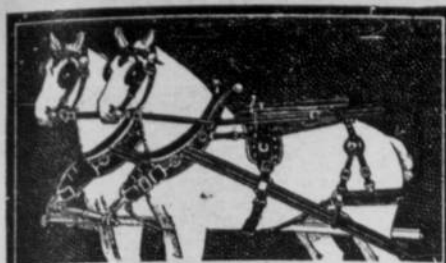
Over 1,000 enthusiastic and satisfied users in Western Canada.

Plows and sows at same time, saves up to 50 per cent. of time, cleans your fields of weeds, produces larger crops and pays for itself in the first year.

No farmer should be without a Kirchner's Seeder Plow.

Write for, and Order Now, from

Hugo Carstens & Co., General Agents
250G Portage Avenue - Winnipeg



\$7.50 After 30 Days
FREE Trial
**Puts this Olde-Tan
Metal-to-Metal
Harness on Your Horses**

We trust you wherever you live. Write for free harness book. Learn all about this improved metal-to-metal harness construction and our 30-day free trial offer. The only kind of leather acceptable by the British, French and Italian armies.

**Olde-Tan
Harness**

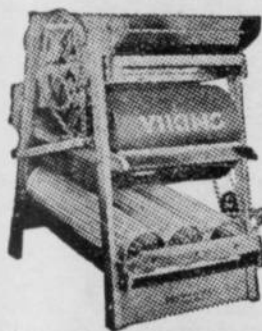
First Old-Tan leather produced over 100 years ago. Now known throughout Canada for its pronounced superiority. Olde-Tan harness is made by a tanner-manufacturer who follows every step from the raw-hide to the complete harness.

Write for Free Book While This Offer Lasts!

Learn all about our \$7.50 down and easy payment offer and the Olde-Tan metal to metal harness.

Babson Bros. of Canada, Ltd., Dept. H312
110 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
218 Front Street, East, Toronto

THE VIKING A New and Different Combination Mill



**MADE IN
3 SIZES
24" - 32" - 40"
All Metal Rolls**

Your choice
of 2 Sets of
Rolls; 6 Sizes
to choose
from.

2 Sets of Rolls
Supplied with
Each Machine

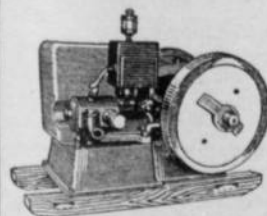
3 MILLS IN 1

No longer is it necessary to have a separate Fanning Mill—Wild Oat Separator—Grader. This remarkable machine separates Wild or Tame Oats from Barley—Wild Oats from Tame Oats and gives you Clean Graded Seed.

Write Dept. 48 for full
information tonight!

EMERSON MFG. COMPANY, LTD.
WINNIPEG — MAN.

New Cushman Engine Exceptionally Low Priced



Size illustrated 1½ and 2½
h.p. Other sizes: 4, 8
and 10 h.p.

You can now
purchase
**CUSHMAN
ENGINES**
for less than
you pay for
ordinary power
units.

Cushman
1½ and 2½ h.p.

Throttled Governed, High Tension Magneto equipped, Frost Proof Hopper Cooled Engines, ensures economy in Gas and full delivery of rated horse-power under all conditions.

Write today for low prices, f.o.b. your
station. State size interested in.

Cushman Farm Equipment Co. Ltd.
288 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ROUGH ON RATS
TRADE MARK
THE OLD RELIABLE
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE
Refuse Substitutes
Used the world over for generations
R. S. WELLS, Chemist
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

district and has a prospect of possibly the highest tonnage. It is very interesting to note the difference in soil condition down to a depth of nine inches on this sweet clover land of Mr. Anderson's in comparison to other beet fields on summerfallowed grain land. Mr. Anderson's land has not the tendency to bake and set like the unfertilized summerfallow. The beets seem to have a better root system and it is a general opinion of all who have visited this field that it is one of the best.

"Sweet clover as a fertilizer for beets will prove valuable when it is handled properly. Where it is pastured or cut for hay a partial remuneration is gained the same year. Even if the entire crop be plowed down as fertilizer the increased beet tonnage for the succeeding years makes \$1.20 per acre, the cost of seeding clover, very nominal. Barnyard manure is not available nor can it be applied over these vast acreages successfully, considering the limited amount of time, dry winters, etc. It is being used with wonderful success, however, on smaller acreages. In the case of Mr. Valgardsen, he plants each year about 140 acres of beets and last year averaged nearly 11 tons with no fertilizer. Next year practically one-half of his beets will be on clover land and the following year all his beet land will have been in this rotation. His experience is that clover and beets increase his grain yield sufficient to cover the cost of the clover. Should he care to, he can raise two or three crops of beets and two crops of grain before another summerfallow is necessary."

Where Fallow is Passing Out

The growing of sweet clover on many farms in southern Manitoba has in recent years demonstrated that legumes, when included in the cropping system, improve fertility, and make profitable production of grain crops more sure, but, actual measurements of results are as yet negligible.

On the Morden Experimental Station the influence of sweet clover is under trial in a four-year rotation, and that of alfalfa in two six-year rotations. The former provides the following sequence: wheat on corn land, half area seeded to clover and rye grass and half area seeded to rye grass alone; hay; oats and peas; corn (manured).

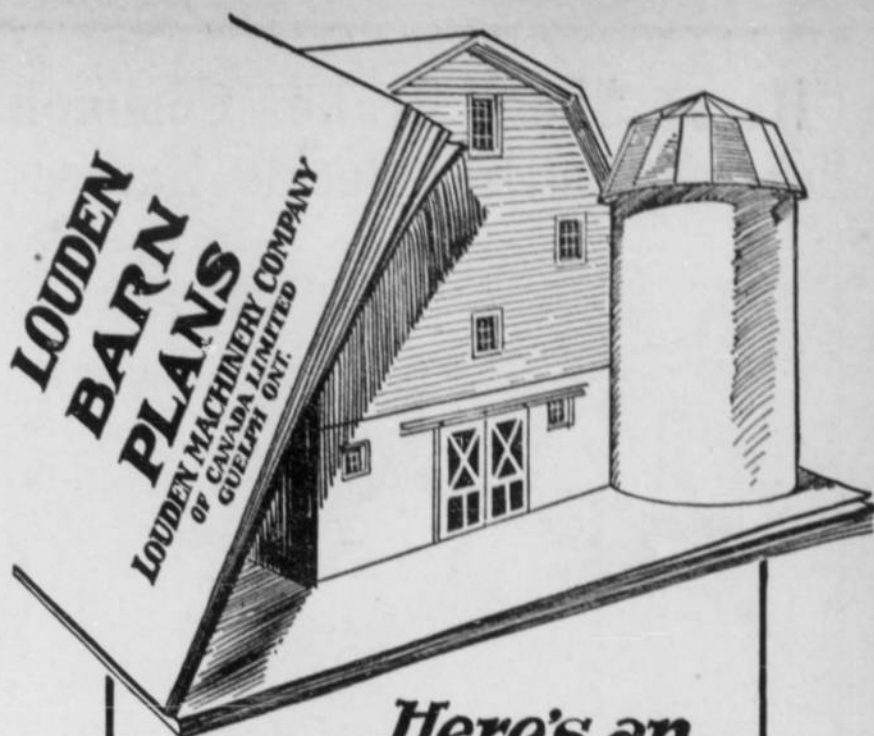
This rotation is now in its sixth year, and, during the past four years the oat and pea crop has exhibited distinctly heavier growth on the half area previously in clover and grass. Actual three-year average yields favor the grain following clover and grass by 10.62 bushels per acre over that following grass alone, with a greater average net profit of \$4.77 per acre.

One of the six-year rotations which has now been in operation five years has a cropping sequence as follows: wheat on corn land; wheat; oats seeded down; half area alfalfa and rye grass and half area grass alone; hay; hay; corn (manured).

The influence of the legume on the subsequent wheat crops has been measured in yields for the past two years. In 1926 wheat on corn land preceded by alfalfa and grass, yielded 4.78 bushels per acre more than that following grass alone. In 1927 the data given below were secured from both wheat crops, amid conditions highly comparable as to soil and stand of grain. Wheat on corn land preceded by alfalfa and grass 28.36 bushels per acre compared to 20.21 bushels from the side following grass alone, with a greater net profit per acre in favor of the former of \$7.24. With second crop wheat, the favorable difference of 9.34 bushels per acre was more remarkable than that of the first crop, this difference yielding a greater net profit of \$9.26 per acre.

The significant difference in 1927 is undoubtedly not only due to increased fertility through the agencies of decayed alfalfa roots and residues, but to the ramification of the sub-soil by these roots, which this year drained the excess of moisture, whereas, wheat following the shallow-rooted crops, was handicapped when feeding from a soil probably high in acidity due to the excessive moisture present this summer.

—D. A. Brown.



Here's an Up-to-date Book of BARN PLANS "FREE"

It'll pay you to send for this book. It contains thousands and thousands of dollars worth of architect's plans. Trained barn specialists drew them. They are up-to-date—designed to give the farmer of today the convenience, the light, the labor-saving arrangement he wants, and needs, if he is going to make live-stock pay.

Before you remodel or rebuild your barn, by all means send for this book. Our barns and equipment are in use all over Canada and the United States. A Louden barn is the sign of a profitable, well-managed up-to-date farm. This book of plans gives you scores of plans to choose from, with pictures and equipment ideas by the hundred.

The Louden Machinery Co. of Canada, Limited
Crimea Street - Guelph, Ontario

Edmonton and Winnipeg: Alberta Dairy Supplies.

LOUDEN

The Louden Machinery Co. of Canada, Limited
145 Crimea Street, Guelph, Ontario

Please send me post-paid the Louden Book of barn plans free. I expect to rebuild or remodel my barn about (date).....

I would also like your catalogue of Louden barn equipment.

Name.....

P. O.

R. R. No. Province.....

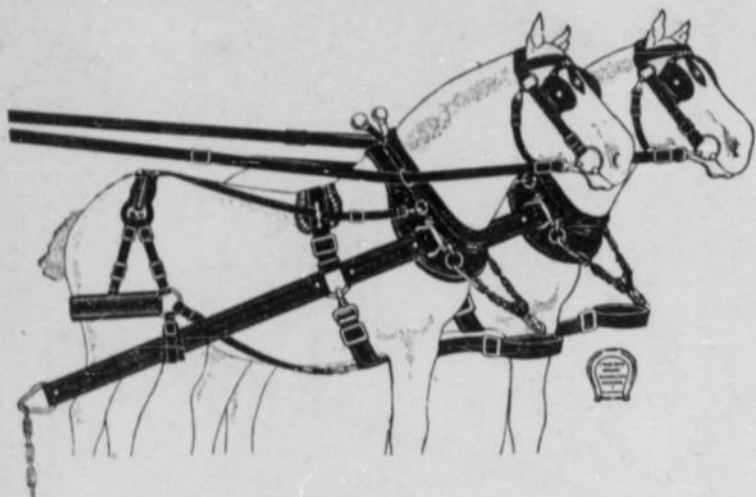
BISSELL 21 FEET WIDE DISK HARROW



Alumite Zerk Lubrication, gun supplied with out extra charge. Electric Heat Treated Disk Plates—last twice as long. Central Hitch with long steel pole which prevents swinging.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., Elora, Ont. FOR SALE BY ALL JOHN DEERE AGENTS

"Horse Shoe" Brand--Common Sense Tongueless Buckle Harness



Canada's Greatest Harness and Collar Values

You have never handled such lasting quality in harness and collars as you will find in "Golden Grain" and "Horse Shoe" Brands. They are not to be compared with anything of the kind made or marketed in Canada.

Sold by Dealers Only

All harness looks alike in catalogues and other advertising literature, but ask your dealer to show you "Golden Grain" or "Horse Shoe." You'll find the trade mark on every strap. Get your hands on the actual goods—pictures cannot re-produce the quality.

Any buyer of Tongueless Buckle Harness as shown above, secures better harness at a lower price than any other harness of this style on the market. Any strap proving defective in "Horse Shoe" or "Golden Grain" Harness or Collars will be instantly replaced free of charge. In buying from the dealer you have the harness or collars fitted to your horse—a mighty advantage both to yourself and the horse.

The dealer in your own home town (or any dealer handling "Golden Grain" or "Horse Shoe") is behind this guarantee of satisfaction, and the manufacturer is behind the dealer.

See your dealer at once and let him show you the extraordinary value of "Horse Shoe" and "Golden Grain"

COWS and HEIFERS

We are now offering Aberdeen-Angus foundation females. This is a choice lot of young cows of the best breeding and individuality, and they all have years of GLENCARNOCK CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING behind them. Cattle prices are now steadily advancing and you should get started now with one or two of these females before prices get too high. You will find it to be one of the best investments you have ever made. We can also offer bred two-year-old heifers or open yearlings of the same leading blood lines and excellent individuality, all guaranteed in calf to one of our good herd bulls. Our prices are reasonable.

Write for full information and illustrated literature.

BABY BULLS

We are booking orders for calves born since January 1, 1927. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO

PUT YOUR HERD ON A PAYING BASIS. BUY A SIRE THAT WILL DOUBLE OR TREBLE THE VALUE OF YOUR HERD IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS. Usually we develop these calves ourselves and sell them as yearlings or older, but realizing that many farmers are interested in buying younger bulls at a substantial saving in price, we have decided to offer a few of our 1927 bull calves now. Understand, these calves are from our best breeding cows and sired by our greatest heard bulls. Get your boy interested, and develop one of these good bulls yourself. WE WILL SEND OUT ONLY THE BEST INDIVIDUALS. Price, \$125 each. We are also offering older bulls, fit for immediate service, from twelve to twenty months old, at from \$150 to \$200. Will quote prices f.o.b. your Station.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, Glencarnock Farms, Brandon, Manitoba

Sell farm surplus equipment with a *Classified Ad.*

Around Barn and Feed Lot



The McGregors' Gathering

Revolution 7th, at the left of the picture and Glencarnock Jessie 9th, at the right, carried away both Aberdeen-Angus championships at the 1927 Chicago International. Black Lass Glencarnock, left centre, and Edella of Glencarnock, right centre, were respectively senior champion female and first prize two-year-old heifer. The only way these last two McGregor bred animals could have bettered their standing was to have defeated the McGregor bred cattle standing above them. Behind the cattle are: J. D. McGregor, his two sons, Kenneth, manager of the Aberdeen-Angus herd at Hartley Stock farms, Page N.D.; Allen, manager of the Aberdeen-Angus herd at Briarcliffe farms, Pine Plains, N.Y., and several International show figures.

More Lambs and Better Lambs

A PAST issue of The Guide reported the proposal made at the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' meeting to raise funds for placing large numbers of sheep on Manitoba farms to combat the ever growing weed menace. This proposal has now had the consideration of a wider circle than attended the Brandon meeting and some important facts emerge.

The question of marketing a heavy increase of lamb and mutton indicates that the program suggested at Brandon should be started, but on a more modest scale. The home market for lamb is a ticklish one and it is out of the question to export carcasses as unfinished as most arrivals are. The receipt at Winnipeg of a couple of unexpected cars of good lambs will break the price most any time.

In this respect, R. B. Hunter of the Swift Canadian Co., declares there has been a marked improvement in late years. Five years ago, Mr. Hunter says, there was practically no such thing on the Winnipeg yards as a finished lamb. Everything that came in from western farms had to be disposed of locally as it would have been unsaleable in a discriminating market. Valuable work done by the Dominion livestock branch and other agencies is taking effect, and producers are now beginning to turn out better market lambs. The Swift Co. alone have been able to purchase from 2,500 to 3,000 a year in the last few years of sufficient quality to be worth while intensive finishing.

The presence of these finished lamb carcasses on the market has had a further effect in stimulating a demand, as yet small but none the less noteworthy, for tasty lamb. Mr. Hunter's company has taken advantage of this demand to launch a new product on the market. The very pick of the fattened lambs are being sold under the brand name of the Swift Co. as Premium lamb. This is, in effect, the graded product which the better beef committee is trying to encourage within its own sphere. Retail consumers show a willingness to pay a premium for this superfine meat and it is confidently expected that the outcome will be to work up a nice local demand for well fed lamb. This of course would react favorably on producers and give the sheep business the impetus it needs.

In the meantime the Swift Co. is preparing for the expected expansion by establishing a market for prime Manitoba lamb in Chicago. This class of meat which was imported into West-

ern Canada five years ago is now flowing outward in a fairly regular stream.

In feeding his lambs, Mr. Hunter has come to one interesting conclusion. From a long experience in crate fattening poultry he formed the opinion the kind of feed used and the character of the animals were of secondary importance in producing a choice article. He believes that close confinement during the finishing period, more than anything else, induces tenderness in the flesh. His lambs on feed are restricted to the smallest amount of space in which they can comfortably live. When they are ready for the block, like crate fattened birds, they are quite unsteady on their pins.

An Historical Note

Dr. Angus Mackay, for many years superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, tells some interesting anecdotes of early pure-bred livestock history in Saskatchewan. Owners of pure-bred sires in our own time tell us of the reluctance of stock owners to pay service fees. That is no new tendency Dr. Mackay assures us. When the experimental farms were first started in 1889, a Montreal horse dealer provided five stallions, one each for the five original farms. It was planned to move these horses from one farm to another as their local usefulness was outrun. A four-dollar service fee was charged. These horses were pretty fair animals as Dr. Mackay remembers. The last one to stand at Indian Head, a Clyde, was a particularly meritorious individual.

The experimental farm management hoped for much from this plan, but before the first batch of stallions had circulated the scheme was abandoned. So general was the feeling among local farmers that services ought to be free, that only ten mares were served at Indian Head in his last year.

The experimental farm at Indian Head was well in advance of the surrounding country with pure-breds, having them in its stables seventeen years before there was a pure-bred herd in the neighborhood. A start was made with Holsteins and Shorthorns in 1890 and with Aberdeen-Angus and Ayrshires in the following year. Within a few years all these herds, with the notable exception of the Ayrshires, were lost by bovine tuberculosis.

The worst blow suffered by the early livestock business in the immediate neighborhood of Indian Head, resulted from the failure of a grandiose scheme to place 500 dairy cows in the district for supplying a newly established creamery. The few years following the

Startling Free Offer to Sufferers from DEAFNESS

Head Noises from Ear Tubal Catarrh, or Nasal Catarrh Only

Sufferers from deafness will be especially interested to learn that Dr. W. O. Coffee, for many years one of the most widely known specialists in the middle west, originated a treatment which completely restored his hearing and ended his head noises from ear tubal catarrh.

So effectively has this treatment proved in literally thousands of cases, that a trial will be sent absolutely free to the readers of this paper who are suffering with deafness, head noises from ear tubal catarrh or from nasal catarrh only.

Dr. Coffee restored his own hearing and ended his head noises by this original treatment after he had suffered for years. During the past three years this original treatment has been sent to more than 500,000 people afflicted with deafness, dullness of hearing and head noises from ear tubal catarrh and with nasal catarrh; the records of literally hundreds who regained their hearing by his home treatment are on file here.

More than 90 per cent of deafness is due to catarrhal infections either in the wet form or the dry, according to authority, and everyone who suffers in this way is urged to take advantage of this limited free offer. Catarrh may cause indigestion, rheumatism, stomach ills and many other diseases. And, should deafness or even dullness of hearing develop from the catarrhal condition, the sufferer not only becomes miserably handicapped in a social or business way, but actually runs grave danger of injury because of inability to hear distinctly. Every sufferer from deafness or head noises from ear tubal catarrh, or from nasal catarrh, should test this treatment that has restored hearing to so many people—given them a new interest in life and reopened to them many opportunities which their affliction had closed.

Dr. Coffee's Wonderful Experience

Few specialists in the entire United States have had as wonderful experience as did Dr. Coffee in the treatment of deafness, head noises and nasal catarrh.

He devoted over 45 years of his life to treating eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. By the use of his perfected home treatment, patients are now able to treat their deafness, head noises and nasal catarrh right in their own home. This has been the means of restoring hearing to thousands.

A great number of people state that they have been deaf or partially so for five, ten, and even twenty years, yet their hearing has been restored by Dr. Coffee's famous home treatment.

Those sufferers who are troubled with deafness or head noises from ear tubal catarrh and who are hard of hearing in one ear and growing worse with every cold are especially urged to try this original treatment.

No money is asked from you for this trial treatment. It arrives at your home prepaid, with directions as to how it should be used. Why hesitate? You have nothing to lose—everything to gain.



D. B. SIMMONS, OF MAINE

sands of sufferers from deafness, dullness of hearing, or head noises from ear tubal catarrh, and to those afflicted with ordinary nasal catarrh, that Dr. Coffee's Original Home Method will give relief. The results are really quick and convincing.

So that is the purpose of this page announcement and many other notices published throughout the country.



MRS. REED PAGE, OF NEW YORK



PETER STORM, IOWA



MRS. MONA McBRIDE, OF ILLINOIS



GEORGE BISHOP, OF CANADA

25,000 Trial Treatments Given This Month FREE

In the next 30 days, mind you, 25,000 demonstration treatments will be given away absolutely free in order to prove to these thou-

First of all, to get in touch with every one whom Dr. Coffee's treatment can possibly benefit; next, to send them the treatment without the slightest obligation or expense so that they can prove what it will do for them. If you could read the hundreds of enthusiastic letters of praise from former sufferers everywhere, you would not hesitate long—especially as this liberal offer is being so widely broadcasted and there is bound to be a tremendous response. Really, you feel the difference when you have used this treatment the very first day, and as you continue with it, the gradual and decided improvement is astounding.

serious deafness and head noises. People had to shout close to Mrs. Page's ears for her to understand them. Now she writes: "I am happy to tell you how much improved I am. Can hear everything, and the head noises are gone entirely."

After 10 Years' Suffering

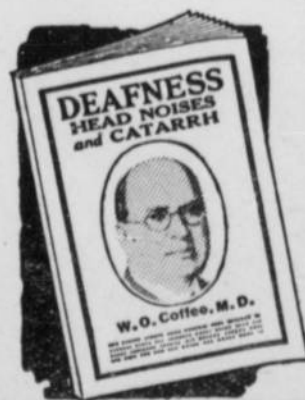
"My hearing is now even better than when I was a boy," writes Peter Storm, of Iowa. Gradually but surely growing deaf over a period of years, Mr. Storm became afflicted with severe head noises, which alarmed him greatly. Much to his amazement and when he had practically given up hope of recovery, Dr. Coffee's Home Treatment relieved him wonderfully within two months.

Acute Deafness Soon Ended

From childhood, Mrs. Mona McBride, of Illinois, suffered from imperfect hearing, the result of serious illness. She writes: "Upon trying Dr. Coffee's method, the hearing in my ear which had been practically deaf for 20 years has returned. I did not believe it possible." Two weeks was all it required to show astonishing results.

Restored Hearing in Month

George Bishop, of Saskatchewan, tells how his hearing improved and head noises disappeared as a result of this method: "My hearing grew so bad that people had to shout into my ear for me to understand. Dr. Coffee's Treatment helped me greatly in one month. It is wonderful."



Book Also Free

Dr. Coffee's remarkable book on deafness comes to you absolutely free with the Free Treatment. In it, the symptoms of many different forms of deafness are fully explained. This book also makes clear that Dr. Coffee's Home Treatment is not planned to benefit those who are totally deaf from disease of any kind, from shock or any cause whatever. If you are suffering, however, from deafness, head noises, or dullness of hearing from ear tubal infection, or if you have nasal catarrh, Dr. Coffee's treatment should help you greatly.

Profit by the Experience of Others—Read!

Pictured above are five prominent people who are loud in their praise of the Dr. Coffee Home Treatment. Brief histories of their cases and extracts from their letters follow:

Hearing Benefited at 80 Years

At 80 years of age, D. B. Simmons, of Maine, developed severe head noises. He determined to seek relief from Dr. Coffee, of whose success he had heard. "I am glad to tell you," he writes, "that after using your treatment the head noises left entirely and I am rid of deafness besides."

Head Noises Disappear

With Mrs. Reed Page, of New York, Dr. Coffee's Home Treatment quickly relieved

TRIAL TREATMENT COUPON

DR. W. O. Coffee Co., 476 St. James Hotel Bldg., Davenport, Ia.

Please send me your Free Trial Treatment, and your Free Book on "Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh," both by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way. (Either print your name and address or write plainly.)

Name _____

Street or R. F. D. _____

Town _____ Prov. _____

Do you want treatment for deafness, for head noises or simply for catarrh? State which. _____

Swift's "Laymore" Meat Scraps



**Bigger Yields
Increased Profits**

are easily
obtained
-- by --
feeding a

Guaranteed Product

"Laymore" Meat Scraps

will supply the pro-
tein so necessary to
the growth and
high egg production
in your birds.

Write for our illustrated
booklet "More Meat
Means More Eggs"

**Swift Canadian Co.
Limited**



Beef With Milk

Shorthorn cows have always been noted for their milking qualities. No beef breed equals them in this respect.



Milkmaid Srd., Grand Champion Dual Purpose Short-horn Female, Royal Winter Fair, 1927

The Dam of "Choice U.A."

Grand Champion Steer over all breeds at the 1927 Royal Winter Fair, has produced over 12,000 pounds of milk in 9 months, and was still giving nearly 40 pounds per day at the end of 9 months.

**Shorthorns are
Profitable**

and now is the time to buy, as we are on the eve of higher prices.

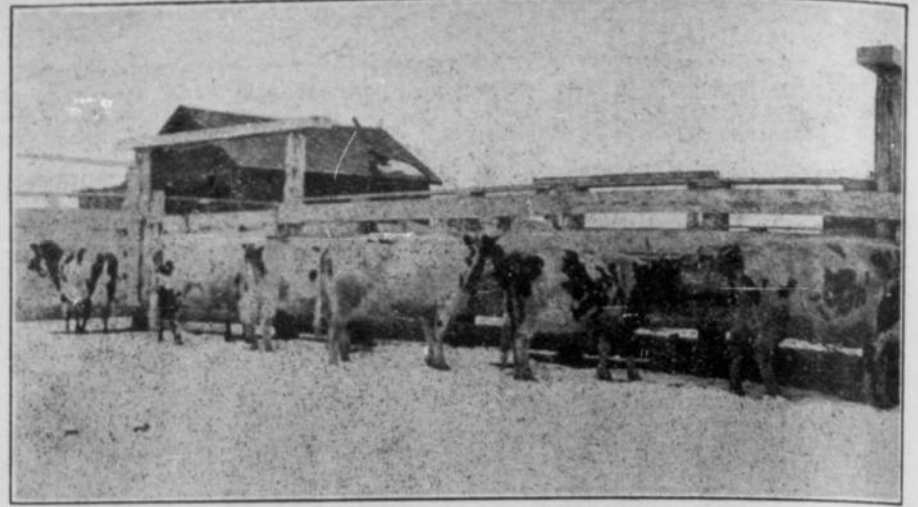
Write the secretary for free literature.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

JOHN GARDHOUSE,
President, Weston, Ont.

G. E. DAY, Secretary
Box 285 Guelph, Ont.

JAS. B. DAVIDSON, Western Representative, Carman, Man.



Ayshires fitted on Betalasses

G. H. Webber, of Lundbrek, Alberta, their owner, praises this concentrate either for milk flow or fitting cattle.

launching of this enterprise turned out to be exceptionally good wheat years. Farmers lost interest in the milk cattle and the eventual outcome, was the discontinuance of creamery operations. Then the federal livestock authorities, who had financed the scheme commenced to collect. The directors were left holding the bag, and it was many a day before anyone preached mixed farming around Indian Head.

Converted to Bacon Type

According to an Alberta writer in The Guide, farmers still think that hogs must be fat to be marketable and therefore require fattening foods, which, of course, is expensive.

In the first place, I started raising bacon type hogs, because I realized the markets and breeders required them; secondly (I guess I'm lazy) it saved me considerable work and money as I could get better results with green feed and good oat chop than with barley or heavier feeds; thirdly, the bacon type will not fatten, so why feed them? Just keep them in good growing shape and at seven or eight months they'll bring you bacon prices, every time the biggest percentage will be selects.

I purchased two registered Yorkshire sows in 1921. Fenced about two acres for them and crossed fenced in two plots. I cultivated and seeded one plot for green pasture and by the time the pigs had the best of the grass picked out of one plot the other was ready for them. When the little pigs arrived, I fixed a pen so that they could get in or out at their pleasure and inside this pen I had a feeder fixed to hold two or three bags of oat chop with hulls sifted out, and you should have seen the bacon stretch out.

My first advertisement in The Guide, sold all I had to spare of the best breeders, before I got my issue of the Guide with my ad. in it, and in four years I sold nearly \$900 worth for breeders and the rest averaged more than half selects as bacon in St. Boniface Stock Yards.—Prairie Farmer, Sask.

Fitting a Horse Collar

A horse pulls from the shoulder. There's no news about that. But do you know just what part of the shoulder should take the strain of the load?

The upper part of a horse's shoulder is soft bone and cartilage. The lower part is the joint. The pull of the collar should come between these two points, otherwise there will be trouble.

A collar that hangs too low throws too much strain on the shoulder joint. If your horse develops lameness in the lower point of the shoulder, it is no doubt due to the fact that the collar throws the pulling strain too far down on the shoulders. If your horse is troubled with fistula, galls, etc., it is no doubt, due to a collar that throws too much strain against the upper shoulder muscles.

Examine the collars on your horses now, and note where the draft comes. Is the pressure too low or too high? It will pay you to have your collars fit properly, if you want your teams to pull their full load throughout the season without suffering or being laid up with sore shoulders.

Bear in mind also that when the horse is plump and soft in the spring, the collar that fit last fall may be so tight

that it will choke the horse, causing overheating. On the other hand a collar that is fitted in the spring will be too loose when the horse has been worked down by the spring jobs. A loose collar will naturally hang too low and hence cause the troubles mentioned above.

If you use a sweat pad in hot weather, see that your collar allows room for it without choking the horse, otherwise your "remedy may be worse than the disease."

The development of the heavy type draft horse in modern years has created a neck that is thicker at the top than the neck of the old-fashioned horse. Hence, a collar should be designed accordingly. Then, too, a poorly made collar may fit when it is new but lose its shape quickly when put to use, and become a poor fitting collar.

To Stop Calves Sucking

A calf that has been permitted to run with its mother for a time, is always a problem, unless it is possible to shut it securely away from its mother for a very long time after weaning. Recently we let one out that had been allowed to run with its mother till stabling last fall. The first thing it did was to get a meal in the good old way in spite of its mother's protests.

Only a few days before I had seen a method of preventing calves sucking, given in an old country paper, so we determined to try it out. Previously we had tried calf muzzles, but they were not very satisfactory and any method of prevention that necessitates the breaking of the skin to adjust is risky on account of infection, also any method which might cause injury to the cow is best left alone for the same reason.

Here is the nose flap suggested and which we tried out with great satisfaction in this case.

This can easily be made at home in a very short time. Get a piece of wood 6 x 3½ x ½ inch thick and one that is not likely to split. This must be slotted and cut as in the accompanying sketch. The width of the slot will depend on the size of the animal it is intended for, as this part has in the first place to be sprung on the cartilage of the nose and be held securely in place there. The two projecting pieces must be well rounded off and smoothed down with sandpaper, otherwise they will give rise to irritation and sore places.

The bottom corners of the flap are also made round to minimize the risk of their catching against anything, and all rough corners and edges are smoothed down.

This flap can be used to prevent cows from sucking themselves as well. — Cecilia L. Hill, Manitoba.

Is Your Cream Separator a Thief?

According to dairy experts at the Nebraska Agricultural College, any cream separator that leaves over four one-hundredths of one per cent. of butterfat in the skim-milk is stealing money from the farmer who operates it. The efficiency of the machine can be tested by thoroughly mixing the skim-milk, taking a half-pint sample of it, and having that sample tested by a cream station operator, a cow-tester, or at the

Read the Classified Columns for Bargains.



"Sure, it's gone!"

To end spavin troubles, send right away for **"Save-the-Horse Remedy,"** the old reliable. **Guaranteed:** either it ends the spavin or your money is returned. 36 years of successful guarantees proves treatment makes good.

FREE "Symptom Book" describes and tells how to end SPAVIN, thoropin, curb, splint, sprained tendon, capped hock, and other lamenesses in hip, shoulder, leg and foot.

"SAVE THE HORSE"

is easy to apply—anybody can do it, takes only a few minutes a day, and no "vet" bills to pay. As humane as it is sure—horse cheerfully works while under your **"Save-the-Horse"** treatment, so you lose no time in busy season. Book is **FREE**. Write today and we'll help you end your horse's lameness troubles **QUICK!**

TROY CHEMICAL CO.

517 Crawford St.

Dept. 513 Toronto, Ontario

Your druggist can supply **"Save-the-Horse Remedy"**—or we ship direct, postpaid. Don't take substitutes—nothing else will do what **"Save-the-Horse"** does and it costs less. It's made in Canada.

Tonic Scours Fevers



Prompt relief obtained in cases of scours (including white scours in calves), also immediately checks chills and fevers and when given as a tonic to animals off their feed, positive results are assured.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder

DOSE BY DROPS—CANNOT BE GIVEN WRONG
referred to by stockmen the world over as the only safe, handy, general-purpose stock medicine known. Be prepared. Buy a bottle now.

AT DEALERS OR DIRECT BY MAIL, \$1.00 BOTTLE
DR. BELL WONDER MEDICINE CO.
Kingston Ontario

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. **Does not blister or remove the hair** and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. **Horse Book 9 R free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.

W. F. YOUNG Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.



A SUR-SHOT BOT AND WORM REMOVER

YOU can restore the life and energy now being sapped from your horse by the bot larvae in his stomach. Ordinary remedies won't do. **"A Sur-Shot"** is a specific that expels the bots and worms in one application. It never fails.

Write for our Free Booklet on Treatment of Bots and Worms in horses.

"A Sur-Shot" is sold in \$3.00 or \$5.00 pkgs. by your dealer or by mail from

FAIRVIEW CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
Regina, Sask. and Toronto, Ont.

agricultural college dairy department. Before this is done, however, the following precautions should be taken on the farm. Make sure the cast iron frames that holds the bowl is absolutely level, that the machine is securely fastened to the floor so it does not vibrate to any extent, that the milk is separated while still warm, that warm water is run through the cold machine before the milk is started, that the parts are all kept clean, and that the machine is turned at the proper speed as recommended by the manufacturer.

Packer Wrinkle

Having read an enquiry in The Guide regarding experience in using the packer by practical farmers, I will answer this by saying that the kind of soil, and the kind of packer and when used, is the cause, in my experience, of the conflicting opinions.

Our soil is heavy disc-plowed land, very sticky when wet, but becomes friable and forms its own mulch on top when dry and will drift with a heavy wind.

We find the common packer, with a band of discarded thresher drive belt wrapped around each separate wheel in packer, joined and fastened by hay wire, makes the best one for our conditions. It leaves the ground smooth and dirt will not stick to belting. To do effective work, land should be packed as soon after seeding as condition of land allows. If left till three or four days after, the land has dried and instead of packing it only pulverizes, making it easier to drift and defeats the purpose of packing—to press the moist soil around the seed and get more even and quicker germination.

In packing stubble, the packer can be used almost immediately after the drill. In soils that are inclined to set together and bake, I would prefer the subsoil type of packer, if any, but would pack as soon as soil conditions allowed, and give a light harrowing just before grain came up. In any case, if the work of packing is intelligently done it will repay itself by the crop being more even and maturing earlier.—Alfred Cook, Wilcox, Sask.



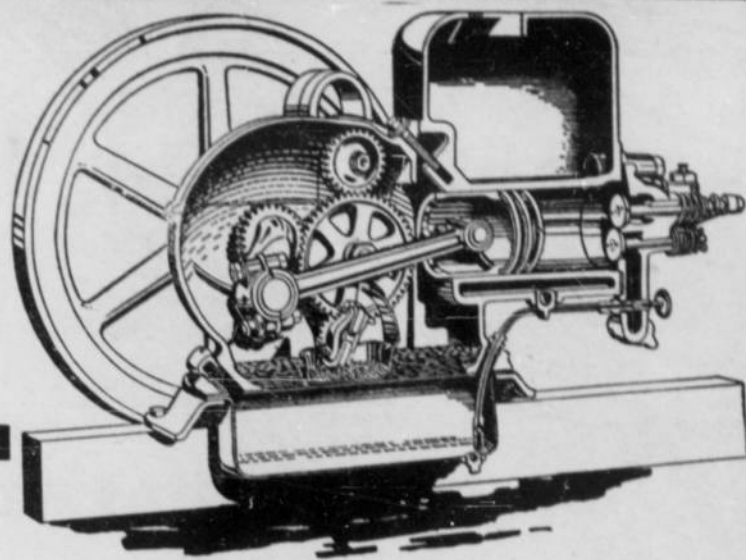
What Harvest Plowing Accomplishes

J. Earles, Portage la Prairie, standing on the dividing line in a field of winter rye. Two years before this yield was completely over-run by sow thistle. One half of the field was summer-fallowed and the other half treated by the harvest plowing method. The rye, which comes nearly to Mr. Earles' shoulder, was produced on that portion of the field which was plowed in August, just before seeding the winter rye. In the foreground is a patchy crop grown on summer-fallow. On the average it was less than waist high.

Importance of Prompt Seeding

The Guide is in receipt of a letter from J. B. Lorge, Shaunavon, Sask., who has had 19 years' experience as a travelling farm implement demonstrator in North America, South America and Europe. Mr. Lorge is experimenting with a form of combined plow and seeder which he constructed as the result of observations made in the Balkans.

In this portion of Europe Mr. Lorge noticed that the wheat of the peasants invariably ripened before that grown on large estates. A further examination showed that the peasants used very primitive plows, which, instead of turning over a neat furrow, merely pulverized a few inches of the top soil. They sowed the grain on the surface broadcast immediately after plowing and harrowed the land crudely by hitching their draft animals to the limb of a tree which was dragged up and down the newly sown field. The large land owners, on the other hand, used improved farm machinery,



Look Inside of The John Deere Engine

HERE'S a cross-section view of the John Deere farm engine. Study its simplicity, its complete enclosure of important working parts, its automatic oiling system—then you will know why

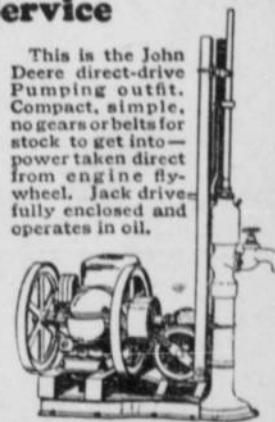
It Lasts Longer—Gives Better Service

The John Deere is the only farm engine that is automatically oiled. You can fill the fuel tank, start the engine and let it run without attention until the fuel is exhausted—no grease cups or sight feed oilers to fill—no oiling worries. The dust-proof case—like the crank case in your car—keeps all dirt, dust and sand out of bearings, gears and friction surfaces—the John Deere lasts longer.

It's the ideal engine for the children and women folks—there are no exposed gears or extended shafts to catch the clothing.

See the John Deere Farm engine and the John Deere pumping outfit at your John Deere dealer's store. Ask to see all the features that make it an ideal farm power unit.

We have a FREE booklet describing John Deere farm engines and a copy of our "Handy Farm Account Book" ready to mail at your request. Write, today, to John Deere Plow Co. Ltd., at Calgary, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge or Edmonton, and ask for Booklets WA-7 & 4



This is the John Deere direct-drive Pumping outfit. Compact, simple, no gears or belts for stock to get into—power taken direct from engine fly-wheel. Jack drive—fully enclosed and operates in oil.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY—MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Over Forty Years the World's Greatest Cream Saver, Melotte

NEW MODEL contains improvements of priceless value—New Swing-ing, porcelain-lined receiving tank is now only Waist High, so that even a child may easily feed the separator.

Special allowance for your old separator, for cash or time payments.



All Tinware Replaced with Aluminum

Milk Funnel Regulator and all former tinware parts are now aluminum or porcelain, thus eliminating rust. Automatically lubricated—requiring attention only once or twice a year.

Melotte
CREAM SEPARATOR
Mail This
R. A. LISTER CO. (Canada) LTD.
Please send me full details of Melotte New Model as advertised in The New Grain Growers' Guide.

R. A. LISTER CO. [Canada] Ltd.

Head Office and Factory: TORONTO
WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY — EDMONTON — VANCOUVER

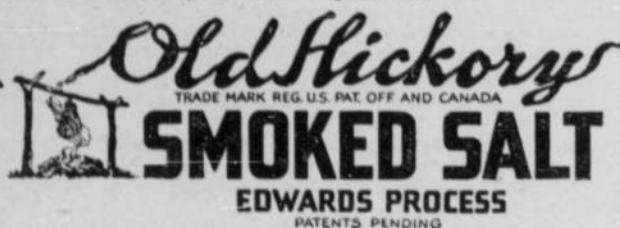


**It's fun
to cure meat this way
and joy to eat it**

Millions of farmers and their wives are getting double satisfaction from their home-butchered meat this season. Curing with Edwards Old Hickory is mere play compared with the old smoke-house method. It means eager anticipation of the luscious flavory feasts to follow!

Mr. O. P. Hart of Pocahontas, Iowa, says: "Old Hickory Smoked Salt is far better than any other curing method I know of". Mrs. Karl D. Mitchell, Mohawk, Missouri, writes: "Old Hickory can't be beat for flavor and it saves much time and labor". Thousands of testimonials like these prove that you, too, will solve your curing problems and get much better meat by using Old Hickory. Smoke-house troubles, fire risk and excess meat shrinkage banished

forever! The drudgery removed! Better keeping qualities, uniform cure and a delicious, "melt-in-your-mouth" flavor that you have never thought possible in country-cured meat! Handle your meat right. Make sure of your success by using Edwards Old Hickory, the original and genuine smoked salt. Dealers everywhere sell it. For your protection insist on seeing the registered trade-mark label on every ten pound drum, exactly as it appears here.



Write today for FREE BOOKLET No. 475

THE SMOKED SALT COMPANY, 455-475 Culvert St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

You can obtain profitable prices for surplus livestock, etc., through "Little Classified Ads."

CUTICURA Promotes Loveliness Of Skin And Hair

Daily use of the Soap, assisted by the Ointment when required, keeps the skin fresh and clear and the hair healthy and glossy. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also the smooth, cooling, fragrant Cuticura Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: Steinhilber, Ltd., Montreal. Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



SPECTACLES ON 60 DAYS TRIAL



Send No Money—Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed

Let me send on 60 Days' Trial my famous "Clear Vision Spectacles. Will enable you to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, see far or near. If you are not amazed and delighted, if you do not think my spectacles at only \$3.98 equal to those sold elsewhere at \$15.00, send them back. You won't lose a cent. You are to be the sole judge. Hundreds of thousands now in use everywhere. Beautiful case included FREE. Just send your name, address and age on the coupon below. I will also tell you how to get a pair for yourself without cost.

CUT AND MAIL COUPON TODAY—

Consumers Spectacle Co., Dept. FSM2

29-33 Melinda St., Toronto, Ont.

I want to try your spectacles for 60 days. This places me under no obligation. Also please tell me how to get a pair for myself FREE.

Name _____ Age _____

Street and No. _____ Box No. _____ R.R. No. _____

Town or P.O. _____ Province _____

plowing the soil in what we would consider a proper method, and at a later date sowing and harrowing.

The deduction which Mr. Lorge has made is that grain which is sown at the same time as the seed bed is prepared has a surer growing and ripening ability.

The Seed Situation

There are six factors which control the profit and loss in crop production. These are: weather, soil, seed, weeds, insects, and plant diseases. Of all these the only one that is under the control of the grain grower is the seed. In the evaluation of seed the following points should be considered: freedom from weed seeds, seeds of other crops, plant diseases, and the ability of the seed to produce strong healthy plants.

A survey of the seed being sown in the province would indicate that the quality is appalling. Last year the Dominion Seed Branch made a survey of the seed from the seed drill boxes (seed that was actually being sown). The following is a summary of their findings:

Wheat	per lb.	Sown per acre
Total weed seeds	81	7,290
Other cultivated grains	93	8,370
Total admixtures sown	174	15,660
Oats		
Total weed seeds	154	10,780
Other cultivated grains	566	39,620
Total admixtures sown	720	50,400

There is little need of spending money on weed control, in cleaning the land, and maintaining seed regulator laws, if weed seeds are being sown at the rate of 10,780 per acre. It is more than the average grain grower would care to pull by hand. Is it any wonder that weeds are a problem in the province? While this phase of the situation is serious, it is no worse than the admixtures of cultivated crops seeds. Imagine 39,620 per acre. This may be mixed farming, but not the kind that is recommended.

When Marquis, Banner and Mensury were the only varieties being grown—and that on new land—the loss from smut was negligible, but with the introduction of many of these newer varieties, the loss from smut is on the increase. It is a disease that is under the control of the grower.

The germination power of the seed varies from year to year. Sometimes the germination of a particular lot is so bad that it does not grow. The field then has to be again cultivated and reseeded. While this is a big loss, it is not so great to the country on the whole as the sowing of seed that produces a partial stand, and often a partial stand of weak plants.

Harvest from Poor Seed.

Weed seeds in the threshed crop are now accounted for as dockage. The average dockage at Fort William is 22½ bushels per ear. It took as much plant food and space in the field to produce these weeds as it would have to produce wheat. Twenty-two and one half bushels per ear would help to make grain more profitable. If weed seeds are sown, they will produce weed seeds. Then sow clean seed.

It is difficult to measure the loss due to admixtures of other grains. J. D. Fraser, chief grain inspector, has stated: "These admixtures of varieties, or of other grain, are responsible in very many cases for lower grades."

R. M. Mahoney, manager, Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, has also stated: "It is almost heart breaking to send growers the proceeds of their cars of grain when it is so small, and when you are sure that the reason for its low sale was on account of poor seed."

The loss from smut is on the increase. This is due to the fact that Marquis was smut resistant. With the introduction of many of these new varieties, smut is sure to increase. There were many cars rejected for smut in the past few months. This meant a loss of from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Durum for Saskatchewan

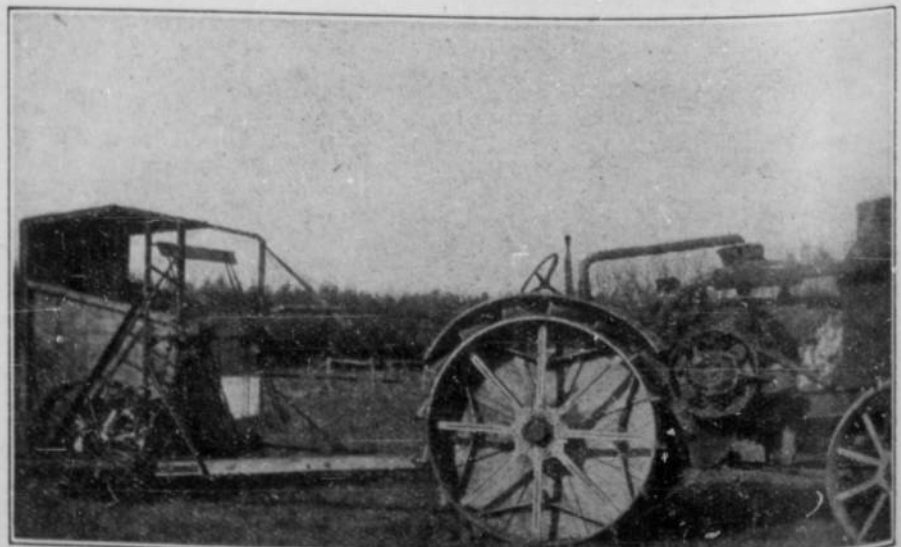
The time for growing durum in Saskatchewan has come says H. A. Crofford, and he writes The Guide about the success he has had with Golden Ball, a variety of durum hitherto little known in Western Canada. This farmer sowed Golden Ball on a forty-acre field which had grown two crops of Marquis and a crop of oats since it was last summer-fallowed and got a yield of 37 bushels per acre which was exceptional for a stubble crop, even in this year of high yields.

Golden Ball is one of the most popular wheats grown in South Africa, from whence it came to Canada in 1919. In its original home it has a record, like most durums, for being highly rust-resistant and capable of withstanding drought better than the bread wheats. Mr. Crofford states that it lives up to both these claims with him. It has a pithy stalk, after the nature of corn. This feature has earned the claim for Golden Ball that the straw is stronger than ordinary wheats and not liable to lodge. Apparently this depends on local conditions, for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture classes it as a medium strong straw, and Prof. Weiner of the M.A.C. states that Golden Ball is useless in the Red River Valley because of its tendency to lodge. The University of Saskatchewan on the other hand ranks this variety high among the durums.

Mr. Crofford states that in the four years he has been growing Golden Ball it has never failed to outyield his bread wheat variety, Marquis. Due to rust, the average grade of wheat from this year's crop shipped through the elevators at his point was No. 5 he informs us. His Golden Ball was graded No. 1 Amber durum. Ottawa has recognized Golden Ball with a licence.

Harvests Sweet Clover

The photo below is that of a sweet clover seed harvester constructed by H. G. Goldsmith, of Manitou, Manitoba. Mr. Goldsmith built this out of an old binder from which the knives had been removed. The seed is beaten from the straw by the revolving reel. This reel is driven by a chain from, and makes the same number of revolutions as the jack shaft of the binder. The seed falls in a hopper which holds enough to allow Mr. Goldsmith to drive a complete round of his half mile field without unloading. It is then shovelled out of the hopper and bagged, to be subsequently cleaned. Mr. Goldsmith is satisfied with the operation of this harvester in every way.



The sweet clover harvester built by H. G. Goldsmith, Manitou, Man.

Supply of Reward Exhausted

The demand for seed of Reward wheat, a new and promising variety originated by the Dominion Experimental Farms, has been so keen, that hundreds of applications for seed cannot be filled this year, as the supply of seed is now entirely exhausted.

Those who desire to obtain seed of this variety for sowing in the spring of 1929 should get in touch next winter with the nearest experimental farm and obtain information as to sources of supply. There will probably be upwards of 1,000 acres of Reward seeded in the spring of 1928. From 250 to 300 farmers will have from 2 to 3 acres each. The rest of the area occupied by this wheat will be located chiefly on Dominion Experimental Farms in the three prairie provinces.

A report on the performance of Reward on the above farms in 1928 will be prepared next winter and will probably be available for the consideration of western wheat growers before the seeding season of 1929. This report should indicate to a considerable extent at least, the districts in which Reward may be regarded as a promising variety. It is always advisable, however, to withhold enthusiasm for any variety until it has been thoroughly tried out by farmers for two or three years at least.

—L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists.

Putting Lights on a Tractor

There are two or three practicable ways of mounting tractor lights. One is to go to an auto wrecking company and get a Prestolite lighting system such as were commonly used on cars and trucks before starting systems came into general use. These can be secured very cheaply and the cost of a new cylinder of gas occasionally is not very great. Such a light is usually not portable for trouble work.

Another method much used is simply to put on a storage battery and one or more headlights from an old automobile. If such a system is watched carefully and the lights turned out except when actually needed, it will run several evenings before the battery will be run down and have to be recharged. Such lights can easily be made portable for repair work after night. A good flashlight, however, is a mighty handy thing around a tractor used at night.

The third method is the use of a small 6-volt generator off an old auto mounted on the tractor so as to carry the lights. It may be driven by pressing against the fan belt or by a belt taken off of some rotating part, depending on the make of tractor. Either the lights must be burned all the time, the generator terminals short circuited, or the generator drive be disconnected, as the generator will burn out the field coils if allowed to run with no load. Stopping the generator is the best, as it saves a lot of unnecessary wear. Such a light is effective only so long as the tractor engine runs, and may be useless for repair work.

Generator and Battery

A fourth method is the use of a small generator in the same way, but with a storage battery connected in to take the excess current from the generator and to furnish light when the engine is not in operation. Such a system would require a cut-out and should have an ammeter and in fact would be taken almost without change from an old car. The one serious objection to this is that it will be difficult to prevent overcharging and overheating of the battery during the long hot summer days. The generator should be set with rather a low charging rate and the battery gravity must be watched closely and the lights turned on or the generator drive disconnected whenever the battery gets up to full charge.

A fifth method often used and possibly the most practicable method of all is to fasten a good reflecting gasoline or kerosene lantern on the front of the tractor. When light is needed for repair work it can be slipped off and taken where needed. For the ordinary cases, where tractor light is actually needed, this is probably entirely sufficient, and the lantern will be available for general use at other times.

COCKSHUTT

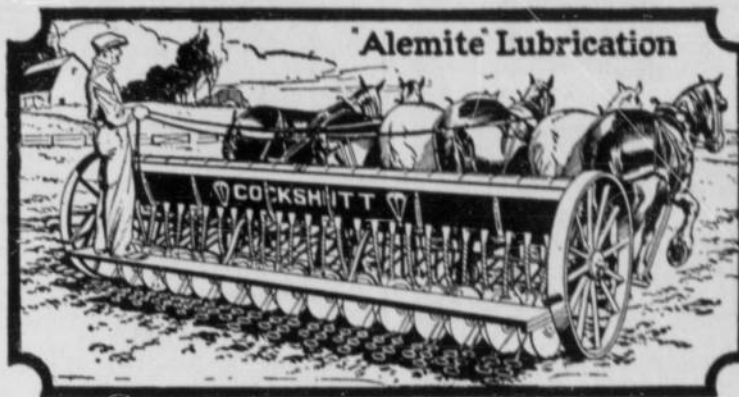
Horse DRILLS Tractor

"COCKSHUTT RELIABILITY"
is built into every feature

You will find bigger yields everywhere are coming with the use of the Cockshutt Drill—it has the modern, practical features that get results.

With it you get accurate distribution of seed—planted at the proper depth and in a manner to insure early germination and strong roots for the grain. Amount sown easily regulated.

It is exceptionally strong and durable and at the same time light in draft. Its large capacity boxes with tight steel covers, reliable seed distributors, variable spring pressure on discs and easy operation are features you will be interested in. There is a size and style in the line to suit every farm.



Averaging 35 acres a day with a 28 run Drill.

If you want better seeding and bigger yields ask our local dealer to show you the Cockshutt Drill. It is built in 16, 20, 24 and 28 sizes, fitted with single discs, double discs or drag shoes. The larger sizes have power lift and either horse or tractor hitch.

Ask for descriptive folder.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

"Cockshutt Implements Make Farming Pay Better"

74



TAKES THREE TO PRODUCE JUST ONE

*Only the finest grains are
good enough for Quaker Oats*

FROM three bushels of the best oats grown we are able to select only one bushel of the fine, plump grains that make Quaker Oats. Only one bushel is so developed as to give the proper balance of nutriment and the nutlike flavour which have made Quaker Oats the largest selling cereal.

Quaker Oats contains in the right quantities the elements necessary for health and vigor. Its 16% protein rebuilds worn tissue. Its 65% carbohydrates supplies abundant energy. Minerals tone the blood. Bulk ensures easy digestion. Vitamines make for complete assimilation.

Hot Quaker Oats for breakfast makes children feel better on the cold trip to school. It sustains all through the forenoon when the day's hardest work is done. Best for grown-ups, too. Costs less than a cent a meal.

Serve Quaker Oats for breakfast. Quick Quaker, the same good quality—cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes, fastest cooking cereal. The figure of the Quaker is on the package. In every package of Quick Quaker marked "Chinaware" is a dainty piece of fine china.

QUAKER OATS

The Quaker Oats Company, Peterborough and Saskatoon

145

The Countrywoman



Easy—
to make
good bread
with
**ROYAL
YEAST
CAKES**

FULL DIRECTIONS
ON EVERY PACKAGE

E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CAN.

**NEW
Egg-Turning
TRAYS**

No more hand-turning of eggs. By a simple pull on a lever, you turn all the eggs in a tray. Egg-turning Trays are now on all Queen Incubators of 275 eggs and up. On smaller machines at slight extra cost.

**Queen
Incubators**

are famous for larger hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow. Sizes from the little 70-egg up to the largest Queen Mammoth Sectional Incubator holding 43,000 eggs. Queen Mammoth machines have complete isolation, natural ventilation and many other new features.

For Small Hatcheries the Queen Mammoth Juniors are economical to install. Single-deck machines of 800, 1000 and 1500-egg capacity; double-deck of 1500, 2000 and 3000 eggs. Mention whether interested in small or large incubators or coal or oil brooders.

FREE—the new Queen Book. Send for it.

Queen Incubator Company
1184 N. 14th St. Lincoln, Nebr.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS:
ROBINSON-ALAMO CO., Winnipeg, Man.
D. H. HOWDEN & CO., London, Ont.
D. H. HOWDEN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

**Send for
Brock's Book
on Birds**

Every Bird lover should have this delightful and instructive book—42 illustrations, 280 pages. Tells about Cage Birds—how to feed, breed and keep them healthy. Most authoritative book on Cage Birds published in Canada.

We will send this book and generous sample of Brock's Bird Seed—enough for week's supply—and a sample of Brock's Bird Treat. Free, if you use coupon and send 10c. Send to-day. Your bird will sing his thanks.

MAIL THIS COUPON

Messrs. NICHOLSON & BROCK, LTD.

125 George St., Toronto 2.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed please find 10 cents for Brock's Book on Birds, a sample of Brock's Bird Seed and Brock's Bird Treat, as advertised.

Name

Address

Canadian Handicrafts' Guild

THE Canadian Handicrafts' Guild has been in existence since 1906. The association, its aims and the results of its activities are not as well known in Western Canada as they should be. There are a number of evidences that this state of affairs will be remedied for a good missionary of home crafts has been in our midst for the past several weeks. It will be a matter of surprise and regret if very concrete and valuable results do not follow her visit.

Mrs. Harry Bottomley, of Montreal, has been visiting the cities of Western Canada to explain the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild. It is a voluntary association of women and men, a "benevolent association for the purpose of encouraging, retaining, reviving and developing Canadian handicrafts and home art industries." It seeks to organize a market for the articles of merit produced in the homes so that these cottage industries may be profitable to those who do the work. And where there is a reasonable return for labor, there is bound to be interest.

The Canadian Handicrafts' Guild has distributed, since its formation, over \$600,000 among workers in their homes. It has now an annual turnover of approximately \$70,000. It is in a position to handle more business than it has. In addition to marketing the articles made, the Guild organizes exhibitions of work, and in every way possible strives to make Canadians conscious and appreciative of the fact that we have in this country a great many skilled workers who are capable of producing things of beauty which we and other people would greatly enjoy using in our homes, instead of many of the machine-made, standardized, beauty-lacking articles sold. As Mrs. Bottomley has pointed out, the average Canadian has only a vague idea of what can be produced, or what wonderful things are lying unappreciated in the homes of some of our people. To him, or to her, these may simply be "queer sewing done by foreigners" or "home-made things," when they really are works of art produced by hands which have behind them many generations of skill, and centuries of art appreciation. And for lack of appreciation there is a grave danger that the skill will be lost. Newcomers to this land may be awed by our modern inventions and come to regard their work as old-fashioned and so neglect to produce it. Our own people may forget entirely how to make the old quilts, rugs, weaving, woodwork and in forgetting they lose something very precious—the joy that comes with the production of something beautiful and useful.

The Canadian Handicrafts' Guild has chosen a slogan which has an appeal. It announces that it purposes to: "make the long winter profitable with home industries." It asks, can you design, weave, carve, sew, embroider, knit, make baskets, bead, leather or metal work, pottery, lace, rugs, furniture tastefully and well? If so you will be encouraged for your own personal benefit to take up these things as winter employment when there is not so much work to be done on the farm. It is particularly concerned with the craft done by country people. It discourages what is generally known as "fancy work." The things which are produced must be well made and of good design. The work must be accepted by a technical committee who, after accepting it, sends it on to the market. The worker names her own price. To that is added a small per centage to cover costs of handling.

Eastern Canada is familiar with the exhibitions arranged by the Guild, annually at Montreal, and with the work which is available in many of the shops. Many of the articles are eagerly sought by tourists and other visitors. The people of other countries are awakening to the fact that Canada

has a distinctive art of her own. It is time that we realized what good things can be produced by our own people, and to take a national pride in their beauty and quality. The wonder is that these things have not become commercialized before this. Perhaps we have realized our heritage just in time to prevent such an undesirable development.

At the present time Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are considering forming provincial branches of the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild. Committees and organizations will likely be set up. Those who endorse the aims and purposes of this movement should lend their heartiest support to it, both locally and provincially.

Contentment

By C. L. Lanyon

What little things give you delight,
A cottage white, a path to weed,
A tiny nest of fledgling wrens.
And six brown hens to tend and feed;
And new-born lambs on crooked legs,
Blue thrushes eggs, old water mills,
And frothy milk in brimming cans,
And caravans, and dimpled hills:
And when the shadows, gold, grow long,
The blackbird's song begins to tire,
A corner in the ingle-nook,
A poetry book beside the fire.

"Keeping Faith With Beauty"

A garden should be an out-door room of our home—that was the text of an address given by Hon. Irene Parlby at the recent convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta. Mrs. Parlby chose as title, Wilson MacDonald's line: "Keeping Faith With Beauty," and spoke of the great desire in the heart of most farm people for some bit of beauty around their home. An evidence of this is to be seen in the gaily blossoming bunch of annuals, which is usually planted in among the beets and cabbages.

But Mrs. Parlby would have those who hunger for beauty, have more than a mere patch of bright colored flowers, and so she told them of some of her own farm gardens. The garden, she said should be an extension of the home into the great out-of-doors. It should develop a love of beauty in those who live in that home.

A garden, she declared, teaches certain fundamental truths of life: courage, patience and determination. But one must not become discouraged when working with a garden. One must recognize limitations of: time, circumstances, pocket book and physical strength. Sometimes discouragement comes because one has attempted to do too much. It is better to have one good border than to have a large straggly garden; to have one good peony, carefully tended than a lot of ill-cared-for plants. One of the most desolate things

in the world is a neglected or abandoned garden.

In planning her own garden Mrs. Parlby said that she had never worked out any elaborate scheme. She had simply taken one bit of the house yard at a time and pictured in her mind what she could make out of that and then set to work to make that picture come true. It is part of her philosophy that beauty must be worked into the daily round of a day's work. First she took the paths in the yard, over which the members of her family travelled many times a day, the path to the well and the path to the barn. She attempted to make beauty spots of them by planting flower borders along each side.

Visitors coming to her house are sometimes surprised at the number of gates and fences in the house yard. "I have lived long enough to know of the many tragedies that may happen to a farm garden," she said, "so I divide it off into sections and enclose these with fences. I call these 'my many lines of defence.'" The gates in these fences give her opportunities for working out other plans of beauty with climbing vine and sheltering shrub.

As so often happens, when a new dwelling is built, the clay dug from the cellar was piled in front of the Parlby house. "My heart failed me every time I looked at that bit of my yard, where the earth had been piled," said Mrs. Parlby, "I felt that I would not live long enough to conquer it, and yet I wanted that patch in front of the house to be a little green room, just outside of the window of my living-room." So she set to work at it. A tree stump which stood in the centre was left as a base for a bird's bath. Around this and across the patch of garden-to-be were, laid flat, white limestone to serve as flagging. The whole was enclosed in a picket fence, earth was brought for the spots where flowers were to be planted. This garden was to be known as "a garden of fragrance" so many sweet scented flowers were planted in it. The result is a most restful sort of an out-door room.

Shakespeare's Memorial Theatre

Recent news disatches from the Old Country have told us that a young woman architect, Miss Elizabeth Scott, the 29-year-old daughter of a Bourne-mouth doctor has won the distinction of having her design chosen for the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. Miss Scott's design was awarded first place out of the 72 submitted to the committee. Her success is the more striking as architectural designing has hitherto been regarded as being a field belonging particularly to men. She is to be congratulated upon her achievement.

It will be remembered that the old Shakespeare Theatre was damaged by fire a while ago. Plans have been on foot to have a fine new memorial theatre at the town where Shakespeare lived, one that would be a fitting memorial to the great English poet, and to have a company playing in it all season, that would be able to render Shakespeare's plays in a fitting manner. Stratford-on-Avon has become a mecca for those who have learned to love the man, who so loved and understood humanity, that many countries of the world have been proud to pay him honor. Every year great numbers of tourists go to Stratford-on-Avon to visit the house where the poet was born, to see Anne Hathway's cottage and Shakespeare's grave. The final touch of satisfaction comes when they are able to see one of the great playwright's plays in a theatre in his own home town.

Recently Mr. Archibald Flowers, paid a visit to Canada and the United States in the interest of the fund being raised to help build the new theatre. He told how, all the world over, English speaking people are taking an interest in the new theatre.



A Canadian, Cecilia Brault, in the costume of Evangeline days.

The Best Cough Syrup Is Home-made

Here's an easy way to save \$2.00 and yet have best cough medicine you ever tried.

You've probably heard of this famous home-made cough syrup. But have you ever used it? Thousands of families feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will soon earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the bottle. Or, if desired, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, never spoils, and gives you 16 ounces of better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, which has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

PINEX

FOR COUGHS

This Charming Dress

is only one of the many stylish and beautiful garments illustrated in Hallam's Spring Fashion Book No. 75, which is sent to you

FREE

for the asking.

This book contains over 300 illustrations of the coming modes in Spring and Summer Coats, Dresses, Hats and Hosiery, all at remarkably low prices, and will prove to you that you will save a lot of money, worry and trouble, through Hallam's method of selling direct by mail to wearer. Every article is guaranteed satisfactory or money returned.

Send a postcard today for your free copy of

Hallam's

FASHION BOOK NO. 75

Address as below
HALLAM MAIL ORDER CORPORATION, LIMITED
2457 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

(Established over one third of a century)

End Coughs & Colds in a Night!

Don't take medicines that go to your stomach when coughs and colds are in your throat and lungs. Vapo-Cresolene treats coughs at the source. Complete with Vaporizer that lasts a lifetime, \$1.75. Extra Cresolene 30c and 60c. Write for booklet. Used for 50 years.



Vapo-Cresolene

"Used While You Sleep"

VAPO-CRESOLENE COMPANY
244 Leeming Miles Bldg., Montreal

Helpful Hints

Contributed by Guide
women readers

I have quite good success with home-made soap. I find that it is not hard on the hands. To make it, we use an old-fashioned iron hand boiler, but at times have used a copper one. To one can of lye I use five pounds of grease and 12 or 13 quarts of water. Rain water is preferable, as it makes better soap. I place the water on the stove and let the contents boil, until it strings like brown sugar fudge does when tested with a spoon. I use a clean stick to stir and test the soap, as it is very hard on metal. When I think it is cooked enough, I put a little into a saucer and stir it. If it sets like fudge the soap is ready to be placed out of the way to cool. I then cut it into bars and pack it in a paper lined box and set it where it will not freeze. Soap made in this way is neither very hard nor very soft, but is just right for soaping clothes. I always use the cracklings that are left from rendering lard, and also any strong fat. Even bacon rinds are eaten up with the lye and make good soap. The fat from poultry may also be used. I once used fish grease, but never again, as when the soap came in contact with hot water the odor was terrible. In making the soap it is best to let the grease and lye stand in the boiler overnight with just a little water added. It takes less time then to cook. If one is fortunate enough to have a feed cooker on the farm, enough soap may be made at one time to last for months. Home-made soap should be kept where it will not freeze.—Mrs. G.M., Alta.

To encourage the children in brushing their teeth regularly each day, we have a teeth-brushing contest, in which the whole family, from the youngest to the oldest, are entered. The membership fee is 25 cents and this is used for a prize. We have a card pasted up on which are the seven names of the members of our family and a space allotted for each month. Each day each person marks a little check for a brushing of the teeth, thus there are two marks each day. Our contest card lasts four months, and then a prize is given to the one who has the most checks opposite his or her name. Competition like this is enjoyed by the children and is an excellent plan for teaching them personal cleanliness.—E.A.P., Sask.

When iron kettles, frying pans or skillet get rough places on the outside, as they sometimes do from long use, I build a very hot fire and put them in the stove to burn until the scales burn to a white powder. If the articles are too large to get inside the stove I put them in a fire outside, when I am burning papers or other rubbish.—Mrs. H.E.T., Sask.

There are a number of ways in which old sheets may be used. Good bandages may be made by tearing off strips of various widths the full length of the sheet. Roll each strip up as tightly as possible and store them in the medicine cupboard or in a box, where they will be protected from dust. Bandages are usually needed in a hurry and it will often be handy to have a supply of these ready for immediate use.—Mrs. J.H., Alta.

The size of the Christmas cake sometimes makes it difficult to store away. I have found that by placing it on a large tray and turning a three-gallon crock over it that the moisture is retained and it is also an easy matter to lift the crock and cut a piece of the cake.—Mrs. C.R.E., Man.

In freezing weather wipe off the clothes line with a strong solution of salt water. Do not rinse this off. The salt will prevent the clothes from freezing to the line.—Mrs. W.B., Sask.

I save cracked fruit jars for pickles, jams, etc. When empty, and after washing these I always drop a piece of paper in the jar, then I can tell at a glance, which are the cracked ones when taking them out at preserving time.—Mrs. A.L.K., Alta.

At one time people could get only bulk tea—tea exposed to air—flat flavour—Then came "SALADA"—sealed in metal—full-flavoured—fresh—delicious—dust-free—now people use "SALADA". Four grades—80c to \$1.05 per lb.

"SALADA" TEA

259 N.W.

Canada's Best Biscuit

Crisp and Crunchy, they tempt the appetite.

Paulin's Peerless Sodas

in the Long Red Package

Produced entirely in Western Canada, from the finest Western flour.

AT YOUR GROCERS



ALWAYS GET THE LONG RED PACKAGE

Rock Bottom Prices and Easy Terms PIANOS

Over ninety different styles from which to choose, cabinet up-rights, players and grand pianos, standard makes, all finishes and styles.



Small cash payments and balance arranged to suit the buyer's convenience. Upright piano from \$395. Player-Piano from \$695. Slightly used 6-octave Organs from \$60.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS FROM \$265 UP

Orthophonic Victrolas



New 1928 models of these popular new style reproducing instruments are now on hand. You have but to hear the New Orthophonic to realize its supreme value.

MODELS FROM \$115 UP

Musical Instruments

Our new catalogue of small musical instruments will be of great assistance to you in selecting from a wide assortment of the best standard make instruments at lowest prices, including SAXOPHONES, BANJOS, VIOLINS, DRUM OUTFITS, etc., etc.



Purchase Your Radio on Easy Terms

We carry in stock various styles of many of the more standard makes. Write us for illustrated folders, lowest prices and terms of easy payment on the following sets: Atwater Kent, DeForest-Crosley, Marconi, Stromberg Carlson, Westinghouse.

RECORDS AND PLAYER-PIANO ROLLS

Let us send you a monthly list of latest rolls and records—carrying charges prepaid on orders from \$5.00 upwards.

Sheet Music

Write Us Today

In our Sheet Music Department we can supply you with the most complete stock of teachers' and students' supplies—popular and standard orchestration always available. for catalogue and terms—but state what particular instrument you are interested in.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

"Biggest, Best and Busiest Music House"

333
PORTAGE
AVE.

BLUE RIBBON



No need to worry about kinds and brands. Just use Blue Ribbon and you'll always make things that are a credit to you and a joy to the partaker.

Send 25c. to Blue Ribbon Ltd., Winnipeg, for the Blue Ribbon Cook Book bound in white oilcloth—the best cook book for every day use in Western homes.

11

Burgess Seed Novelties

INDORSED BY PLANTERS EVERYWHERE

"Ask the Planter Who Plants Them"

Order direct from this advertisement. A copy of our new Seed and Nursery Book given with each order. Also sent free on request. It is full of valuable information on Vegetables, Flowers, Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Deciduous Shade Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubbery, Vines, Hardy Perennials, Roses, etc.

LONG BOY RADISH 3 Feet Long

An exceedingly sweet flavored, long white Radish from Japan. Grows 3 feet long; very crisp and brittle. One of the best for eating raw, and is used extensively in Japan for pickles and cooked like turnip.

Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Garden Huckleberry
Grows from seed the first year. Yields immense crops of fruit and thrives in all climates. Larger than the common Huckleberry or Blueberry. Highly prized for pies, canning, etc.

Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Orange Sunberry

A new berry. Resembles the Garden Huckleberry, except that the berries are of beautiful orange color and ripen nearly a month earlier. Will grow anywhere; very productive.

Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Choice CACTUS Collection 10c

There is a great deal of pleasure derived in growing Cactus from seed. You will be surprised at the odd and curious plants as they come through the ground. A fine mixture of 30 rare and interesting varieties. Many of the flowers are wonderful for their great size, delicate coloring and fragrance.

Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

250 Gladiolus 25c

Select varieties; fine assortment of colors. 250 small bulbs (bulbils) for only 25c. 1250 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Vine Peach

Ripe fruit in 80 days after seed is planted; make delicious preserves, sweet pickles and pies. Very productive.

Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Yard Long Bean

Round pods 2 to 4 feet long, having the thickness of a lead pencil. Tender, of fine flavor and very productive. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Oriental Flower Garden

50 handsome varieties from Japan and China. A choice seed mixture of flowers which are entirely adapted to our climate. 10 cents.

Celery Asparagus

Celery Asparagus (Sea Kale) combines the flavor of Asparagus with that of Celery, and comes earlier in the season than Asparagus. A hardy perennial which is cultivated somewhat like Asparagus. Don't fail to get a bed of it started this season. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Winter Watermelon

A home grown melon for your Thanksgiving dinner. A prolific long-keeping Watermelon. Flesh red, extremely firm, very brittle and deliciously sweet. Fruits taken from the field before killing frost and stored in a cool place will keep long into the late fall and early winter and retain their delicious sweetness and flavor. Pkt., 10c.

PRIDE OF YUKON. Earliest Watermelon grown. Ripe melons in 65 days, and unsurpassed for sweetness and quality. Fruits average 10 to 15 lbs. each. Has created a sensation wherever grown. Pkt., 10c.

NEW CLIMBING WATERMELON. An ideal melon for the small garden. May be trained and tied to trellis, etc. Melons about the size of a large coconut; rich and sweet. Fruit ripens for a long period, unlike other sorts which ripen their fruit mostly at one time. Pkt., 10c.

Watermelon Collection

3 packets of Watermelon seed, one each of the above varieties, for only 25c.



Wool to Keep You Warm

Some interesting facts about fibres and fabrics

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

AS soon as the chill blasts of early winter commence blowing, on go warmer socks, thicker "undies" and comfy mitts of wool. Indeed, young and old in a country like this would be in a bad way if it weren't for the product of the sheep's back.

When made into garments wool keeps you much warmer than cotton, and here's the reason. The wool fibre is kinky and full of crimp as you can see by unravelling a piece of the yarn you are using for Dad's socks. Cut off six inches or so and pull out the fine hairs, noting the various kinks. If you could see those same fibres through a microscope, you'd find that each consists of overlapping scales somewhat like the shingles of a roof, though not nearly so regular. The fibre is tubular, not flat. It is the crimp and the scales on these hairs that make wool warmer than other fibres.

Warmth is not so much a matter of thickness as of holding air in the meshes of the cloth. Just as the air-space in a house wall helps to prevent the escape of heat, so woollen underwear or dresses, keep the body warm. If these minute air pockets become closed through shrinkage, the garment will soon be like a board and, therefore, will not keep the body as warm as when it was soft and spongy.

In manufacturing, wool is divided into two main classes called woollen and worsted. Woolens, the short fibres, are made into knitted underwear, flannel, blankets, broadcloth tweeds, cassimeres, kerseys, meltons and other fabrics that do not require a long fibre. In flannels and blankets the fuzziness formed by the short fibres, lies on top and increases the warmth by imprisoning air in countless pockets. This same fuzz in broadcloth, kersey, melton and others is brushed in one direction and pressed flat to produce the lustre of a "felted" surface. Thus you can see that the short fibres of woolens are exceedingly useful. Worsteds on the other hand serve an entirely different purpose. These long fibres are spun into firm yarns and woven into fabrics capable of standing a great deal of hard wear, such as men's suitings, serge, tricotine, gaberdine, twills, Bedford cord and other materials of close weave. Hold any of these near a window and you'll see there's very little fuzz. "Shine" appears on some worsteds when this slight fuzz wears off.

You have probably noticed that a dress made of worsted yarns does not get baggy at the knees or lose its shape like one of woollen yarns such as flannel or jersey cloth. These are things that should be borne in mind when purchasing materials for dresses or suits. Of course, in the case of underwear or baby's flannels, the main thing to select is a spongy fabric capable of enmeshing plenty of air, without being too open in weave.

Modern skill in manufacturing has revolutionized people's ideas about underwear. An all-wool garment was the accepted standard until recent years, but experience has shown that a small percentage of cotton in knitted goods is an advantage because it helps

to prevent shrinkage. Rubbing, rapid changes in temperature and the use of harsh soaps are responsible for the contraction of those tiny scales on the wool fibres. Shrinkage closes up the meshes and decreases the warmth. Cotton helps a good deal in preventing this.

Any of the fabrics classed as woolens may contain "shoddy"—indeed worsteds may do also, but usually to a less extent in the best grades. Everybody is familiar with the term "shoddy" and regards it as something exceedingly undesirable, but let me tell you the world would be in a bad way without it. The fact is, there isn't enough new wool being grown year by year to supply warm clothes for those who need it, so shoddy or "re-worked" wool is used to make up the deficiency. It may surprise you to know that the best grades of shoddy are superior to some wool straight from the sheep's back, but they are never equal to the best virgin wool.

However, some of us might have to go without warm clothing if it were not for reworked wool. Reworked wool can be combined with new fibres so that even the cleverest chemist cannot detect it. The reason is that both come from the sheep's back and are identical in composition. The best qualities of shoddy are made from tailors' clippings, torn apart and respun and woven into material. The use of these is quite permissible, but the poorest grades of shoddy made from rags are often not fit for making into fabrics again. Reworked wool, produced under clean conditions and made up into woollen fabrics, is not objected to by most people but what they dislike is paying a good price for worsteds only to find in a short time that the fabric fails to hold its shape.

Cotton is another adulterant employed for making a little wool go a long way and very clever methods are used for disguising it. Sometimes cotton is spun with the wool in such a way that it is in the centre of the yarn and only by unravelling it can the cotton be detected. Of course, in a ready-made garment such procedure is impossible, but if testing a sample it is well worth while trying. In certain cheap stockings the wool is only on the surface and the backing is cotton.

Weaves influence the wearing qualities of fabrics. For flannels, sheets, and many other materials plain weave is the right thing but dresses, suits and articles submitted to great strain, a twill weave cannot be beaten. But even a twill will be disappointing if it is not firm. The more threads there are to the inch the stronger the goods or garment will be, so it pays to test the fabric when buying. Pull the cloth diagonally back and forth and if the threads separate easily it is not worth purchasing. If the material has a fuzzy surface, the nap should not pull off when tested. This is particularly important in the case of coatings which will soon become threadbare at the cuffs, collar, pockets, belt and front if the outer fuzziness can be plucked off.

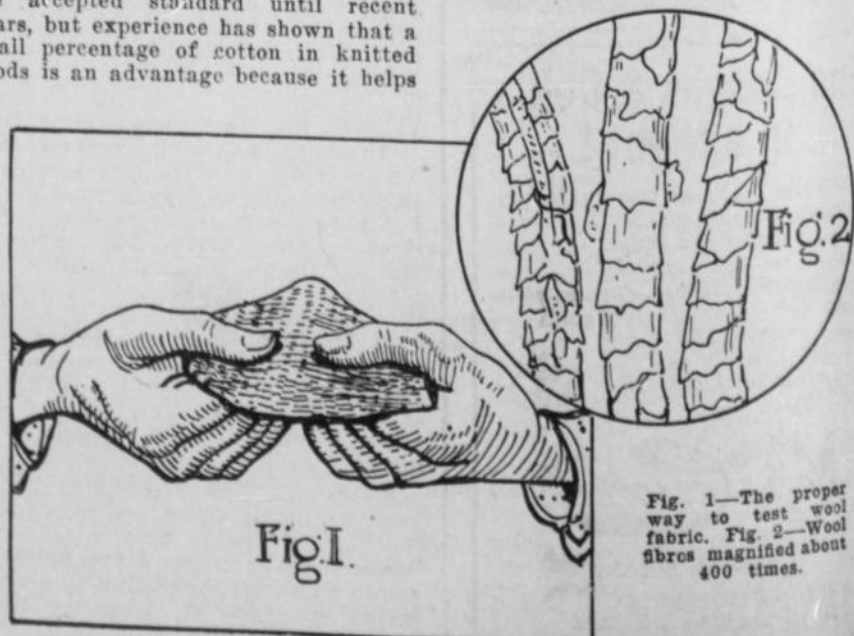


Fig. 1—The proper way to test wool fabric. Fig. 2—Wool fibres magnified about 400 times.

Dancing in the Schoolhouse

Should Dances be Permitted in the Country Schoolhouse? The letters appearing here attempt to answer that question, raised by a Guide reader, who signed himself, J.H.O. In the large number of letters received in reply the vote was two to one in favor of permitting the rural schoolhouse to be used for dances.

I WOULD like to tell of our way of using the school for a community centre. We have always used it as a general gathering place for church service on Sunday, for a polling booth on election day, for our farmers' meetings, for our ladies' club meetings when desired, and for all our entertainments. Any individual, by phoning the school board, may get permission to use it for an evening for dances whist drives, etc., as we have not large homes and the school is equipped for entertaining. We all think this a splendid plan.

Our ladies' club put in the hard wood floors when the school was built. They also bought curtain material and made and put curtains up, which add much to the neat appearance of our school. We have since been responsible for buying a good piano, curtains and equipment for plays and so forth, and tables in the basement at which we can seat 60 people at a time, dishes, oilcloth and benches all complete. The school board had a kitchen built and equipped with oil stove and utensils. Individuals are not charged for the use of the school as most of them are ratepayers. The school coal is always used, but each individual supplies gas for the three gas lamps which the ladies' club bought, also oil for the stove. We are expected to leave the building properly cleaned.

As for the prejudice against dancing, after discussing it in our homes and at our club meetings it was almost unanimously decided that it was better to put in an evening entertainment of dancing at our own school than to encourage our young folk to go to nearby towns where, no matter how respectable the dancing place, they are near many temptations which we cannot guard against as we can in our own community.

The parents always attend with the young folks and enjoy it too, even if they mostly gossip instead of dance. If we observe any suspicious characters we keep a close watch, especially for liquor of any sort. If any is found the occupants of the car are asked to leave and not to come again, and once is generally enough. One bootlegger who was told to leave could not get his car started in the cold and was given ten minutes to get off. He had to hire another car to pull him a mile from the grounds. As a rule we have very little trouble as it is well known that they are not wanted there. I believe we have as decent and clean a community as you will find anywhere, and think it partly due, at least, to our policy of giving them a good time at home, believing this to be the sane and sensible course.—Mrs. W. O. M., Sask.

As Community Centre

We are in a district far from town, ten miles from one, and eleven from another. The young people and older ones, as well, decided we lacked social activities during the winter months. A literary society was formed, officers duly elected and we met fortnightly in the schoolhouse, a wretched log building. A worse floor for dancing could not be imagined, and two kerosene lamps suspended at each end of the building were the only means of illumination. In spite of all these drawbacks, good times were had. Soon a piano was purchased from funds raised at box socials, pie socials, etc., and before long some one was brave and enthusiastic enough to suggest building a community hall.

A discussion was started among the trustees and ratepayers. They decided that it was not good policy to raise funds to erect a community hall when a new schoolhouse was needed. It was finally decided that winter to build an up-to-date bungalow schoolhouse. A grant was promised by the government, and it was found the taxes would be raised to the amount of two mills on the

dollar. It was also agreed upon by all the residents of the district, with the exception of two bachelors.

The new building was finished late the following summer, and by the latter part of November it was ready for our first opening dance and free banquet to initiate our new schoolhouse.

Some of the older people predicted it might be impossible to have dances without having liquor brought in, or other evil influences. True to prediction two of the young braves were sadly the worse for wear from the effects of strong drink at the first dance. They were promptly told to sit down, and warned to conduct themselves better in the future, or stay away. Liquor was strictly taboo, owing to the penalty of having to cancel our privilege of using the school, under orders of the school board. It was left to the floor manager to see that all rules were carried out. In a short time it became well known that no liquor was allowed at — schoolhouse under any consideration and the best of behavior expected from all who attended.

When the school was built a full size basement was put in and a long table, and benches made to order. A small kitchen was built off at one end with a cook stove installed. Here the lunches are prepared and served at the table, where we all gather at lunch time. This is in accordance with government restrictions with regard to a joint community hall and schoolhouse. It has a further advantage in that it prevents unnecessary marking of furniture and wood work by hot coffee or spilled food.

The equipment in the basement was supplied by two societies which use the schoolhouse, namely, the Women's Institute and Literary Society. Each member of the institute was asked to donate one tea towel suitably marked to differentiate those belonging to the school or to private parties. These are taken home by various persons in turn and laundered. These societies also keep the piano in good condition, and have donated dishes, two gasoline lanterns and a gasoline lamp.

At this school and community hall combined, we have church services on alternate Sundays. The Women's Institute hold their meetings here once each month. We have dances, whist drives, and first class concerts, there being much local talent. Our young people now seek their pleasure and entertainment in their own home community, not elsewhere, and are under the proper supervision.—Mrs. R. W., Alta.

One in Opposition

As this happens to be a subject on which I have always been on the negative side to a certain extent, I feel that I would like to air my reasons for such an opinion.

I am not opposed to dancing, though neither my husband and I ever dance. We were both brought up in homes where our parents were decidedly opposed to dancing, though in their younger days they had been good dancers themselves. Yet today, there is nothing I enjoy more than to sit in a dance hall and watch the dancers. How happy and carefree they all seem to be for a few hours at least! Of course, I am eliminating those girls who simply will not behave as ladies, whether it be a dance hall, a picnic, the street or even church. I mean those girls, who simply must be making goo-goo eyes at someone of the opposite sex, be he married or single.

I have never attended a dance in a schoolhouse, though there have been dances held in our schoolhouse every Friday night. I cannot believe it is right to hold dances in a building where the morals and minds of our children are being built up. J. H. O., in the Guide,

When teeth are
glistening white
EVEN THEN..

4 out of 5

are Pyorrhea's victims



UNAWARE of the fact that all is not well even when teeth are gleaming white, 4 out of 5 after forty and thousands younger pay the high penalty for self-neglect. They sacrifice health to Pyorrhea.

Take this precaution: See your dentist twice annually. And start using the dentifrice that keeps teeth so clean and white and at the same time helps to safeguard health against this foe.

Morning and night, every day, use Forhan's for the Gums.

Without the use of harsh abrasives, it restores teeth to their natural whiteness and protects them

against acids which cause decay. Also, if used regularly and in time, it helps to firm gums and keep them strong and healthy. Pyorrhea seldom attacks healthy gums.

Get a tube of Forhan's. Use this dentifrice regularly and massage your gums daily with Forhan's following directions in booklet that comes with tube. Teach your children this good habit. It will protect their precious health in the years to come. Two sizes—35c and 60c.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan's Limited, Montreal

Forhan's for the gums

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE...IT CHECKS PYORRHEA

See How Easy It Is To Learn Music This New Way

YOU know how easy it is to put letters together and form words once you have learned the alphabet. Playing a musical instrument is not very much different. Once you learn the notes, playing melodies on the mandolin, piano or violin is simply a matter of putting the notes together correctly. The first note shown above is F. Whether you are singing from notes, playing the piano or harp or any other musical instrument, that note in the first space is always F. The four notes indicated are F, A, C, E, easy to remember, because they spell the word "face." Certain strings on the mandolin, certain keys on the piano represent these same notes—and once you learn them, playing melodies on the instrument is largely a matter of following the notes.

PICK YOUR INSTRUMENT

Piano	Harmony and Composition
Organ	Sight Singing
Violin	Ukulele
Drums and Traps	Guitar
Mandolin	Hawaiian
Clarinet	Steel Guitar
Flute	Harp
Saxophone	Cornet
Cello	Piccolo
Voice and Speech Culture	Trombone
Automatic Finger Control	
Piano Accordion	
Banjo (Plectrum, 5-String or Tenor)	

Any one can now learn to play a musical instrument at home without a teacher. A new, simplified method of teaching reduces all music to its simplest possible form. You can now learn right at home, quickly, easily, without endless study and practice.

You don't have to know anything about music to learn to play an instrument this new way. You don't have to pin yourself down to regular hours, to regular classes. You

practice whenever you can, learn as quickly as you please. Each step is made as clear as ABC. Thousands have learned to play their favorite instruments this new, quick way.

If you wish to be a social favorite, if you wish to gain popularity—choose your favorite instrument and play it three months from to-day.

You can do it. Youngsters of 10 to 12 have done it and men as old as 60 have found new interest and enjoyment in learning how to play a musical instrument. You don't have to listen while others entertain any longer. YOU can be the centre of attraction, the talented person who holds the audience fascinated.

Free Book Explains All—Send Today

Every one interested in music should send at once for our book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home." Explains the wonderful new simplified method of learning music and tells about an offer now being made to music lovers. With it comes a Demonstration Lesson which proves how quick and easy the famous method is.

Mail coupon at once for your copy. But act now before supply is exhausted. Instruments supplied when needed, cash or credit. U. S. School of Music, 1392 Brunswick Bldg., N. Y. C.

U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
1392 Brunswick Bldg., N. Y. C.

Please send me your free book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," with Introduction by Dr. Frank Crane. Also, Demonstration Lesson and particulars of your offer. I am interested in the following course:

Have you
Instrument?

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____

When writing to advertisers please mention *The Guide*

WHY THIS FOUR IS TRUTHFULLY CALLED AMERICA'S *Finest*



NO car in its price class is so **ROOMY**. No car in its price class is so **SWIFT**. No car in its price class is so **STURDY**. No car in its price class is so **SMART**.

No car in its price class accelerates from 0 to 25 miles IN 7 SECONDS.

No car in its price class is so **COMFORT-ABLE**—for none has so long a springbase.

These are **FACTS**—

readily verified—and they explain the immense popularity of America's Fastest and Finest Four.

No car at near its price offers so many advantages that Canadians value foremost.

And no car at ANY price affords its owner, in greater measure, the satisfaction of knowing that for every dollar invested he has received a full dollar's return in honest value.

\$1165

4-DOOR SEDAN, F.O.B. TORONTO
Taxes to be added, spare tire included

DODGE BROTHERS FOUR

ALSO TWO LINES OF SIXES—THE VICTORY AND THE SENIOR

TRAPPING TANNING TAXIDERMY



THIS BOOK

Gives all the simple methods that can be followed by inexperienced persons. Tells farmers how to tan all kinds of hides and skins at home. How farm boys can tan rabbit, dog, wolf, muskrat and badger pelts, and make robes, mats and mittens. How to make harness leather. How to loosen hair, fur and wool. And much other useful information.

It also contains full information about trapping and taxidermy; is profusely illustrated, and written in simple language you can understand. Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy contains 128 pages and 119 illustrations, published by and procurable only from us.

Formerly sold at \$1.00
Now half price 50c—Postage paid.
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Classified Ads. make friends

Was Unable to Get Good Nights Sleep

Manitoba Lady Highly Praises Dodd's Kidney Pills

"Without Dodd's Kidney Pills, I feel life would be a burden," writes Mrs. Mary McMillan of Austin, Man. "I always keep a box in the house. I am very much troubled with my kidneys, being bothered with Backache, Headache and Urinary Troubles. Was unable to sleep at night, but after taking Dodd's Kidney Pills feel completely relieved."

Many women suffer periodically with Backache and, as middle age approaches, the pain grows more severe. Rest may give temporary relief, but Dodd's Kidney Pills strengthen the Weak Kidneys and remove the cause of the pain. A trial will surely convince you.

50c At All Dealers, or by Mail from The
Dodd's Medicine Co. Ltd., Toronto 2, Ont.



said those parents who oppose dancing are doing their best to stop these dances. And why not? Must we who believe differently from you, constantly have your beliefs overruling us, where our children are concerned. If we do not want our children to attend dances, then, we must keep them away. We must open up our homes to give the children the kind of amusement we do believe in. Why cannot you do the same? Can not you, who believe in dancing, hold those dances in your own homes, alternately? Then you will know, as we do, just whether all is well and clean and healthy. There are always cases where there is a 15 or 16-year-old daughter or son, and also a one, two or three-year-old child. Should they be in dance halls? No! you say. Leave the kids at home. They are either in our way, or squalling, or taking up seats that we need, when we are tired of dancing for a few minutes. Very well. Mother or dad must stay at home. Neither likes to leave the other alone at home, neither one likes to go and enjoy themselves while the other stays at home (which is usually mother, for dad has to go to see to the team, etc.) So, both stay at home, and son or daughter goes alone or with a neighbor. How does mother and dad know the company and all else, was as clean as they would wish it to be for the loved one? No neighbor will "squeal" even though you weren't in as good company or acting just as they might think you ought. So, next week son or daughter "hate to miss a dance" and away they go and mother and dad sits at home.

Undesirable Elements

When I have been anywhere, to anything social, that remains in my mind until another social event comes along. If I went to church last Sunday, naturally I keep thinking of that service and singing, yes, and the friends I met there, all this week. So, with a dance. It is in one's mind, all the happenings, music and conversations, until another event blots it out. So, if our children go to a dance in a schoolhouse on Friday night, what is the topic chiefly, Monday and Tuesday at school recess and noon, and what are their chief thoughts between noon and recess? Then, by Wednesday they begin talking of the dance next Friday night. "What dress are you going to wear?" "How will I do my hair?" "I do hope Edgar comes, he's such a swell dancer." "I'm not going to dance with Bill, he holds you too tight," and so on. And of course, the children who do not attend either dances must hear all this, and if they are not old enough to reason things out, then of course, mother and dad are stiff and mean. You, who believe in dancing, simply undo the morals, we try to instill in our children until good times, dancing, dress and the opposite sex are uppermost and morals are only for the old.

The dances in our schoolhouse are anything else but clean. Liquor is brought in. But aside from that, the company is certainly not what I would want my children to even speak to.

On Monday morning, when the children go to school, there is rude writing on the blackboards and even sometimes on the walls. Teacher hurries and rabs it off, but not too soon. Gum, cake and cigarettes are strewn over the floor. Cigarettes large enough for the 10 and 12-year-olds to smoke. Desks are all out of place, stove pipes down, ventilator in the roof open. Cups or anything else belonging to the children left in the school, are broken, dirty or destroyed. Outbuildings and barn are all scribbled over. I'm not exaggerating.

My oldest child is a boy of ten years. He is extremely sensitive to anything not as clean as it should be. My next child is a boy, happy-go-lucky, ready to pick up anything, be it clean or foul. Of course, he never tells me of anything. But, the other two tell me. Now I ask you, is that what we pay taxes for? To have our children sit in dirt, see dirt written everywhere. On cold mornings to go there and find stove pipes knocked down, ventilator open, etc? The floor is never scrubbed more than once a year.

When my children are 15 or 16 years old, I mean to let them dance, play cards, etc. But until then I want their moral standards clean and as high as my teaching can make them, so that

when the time comes for them to go from under my wing, they can say that, "mother was not so mean and stiff after all. She did her best to keep me a good boy or girl." So J.H.O., why must you and yours try to publicly undo the teaching I try to instill into your children's morals in any way. If I do not like them, I keep away. Can you not do the same? Oh, your house is not big enough to permit dances! Well, its high time if you are as interested as you say, in your children having a good time, keeping clean and healthy and not going elsewhere for amusement, that you got busy and put an addition to your house, so they can have a dance.

I have a house, not by any means large — two rooms down and two up and a back shed. But I have had a dance here nicely. A dance? Yes, a dance, and everyone enjoyed themselves. Only it was between seasons and a stove wasn't in the way and no stovepipes to knock down. Yes, and I don't mind if my seven, eight and ten-year-olds do learn to dance a little. But I want to teach them right from wrong—not let someone else do it for me. Hoping this may help someone else

to see the viewpoint of the non-dancers and to solve the community dancing problem.—Betsy Jane.

Provides Entertainment

In rural districts the schoolhouse is usually the only and the most fitting place in which to hold social gatherings. In order to maintain a successful community club it must be true to its name and entertain the whole community. Dancing alone will not do this, the dances of today do not as a rule appeal to the older people. It is therefore necessary to provide for their entertainment by means of concerts, debates, plays, progressive card parties, and in order to encourage the creative genius in the young people at least one masquerade during the winter.

In this district, certain ratepayers objected to the school being used for dancing. Everyone entitled to vote, who was in favor of the school being used for entertainments, was urged to be present at the annual meeting of the school district. It was there explained that the young people were driving as far as 20 miles to dances and were then beyond their parents' supervision, because there was no place in which to entertain them in their own district. The matter was thoroughly threshed out at the meeting and a resolution passed that the school be allowed for dancing when applied for by responsible parties. Later a number of young people, about five boys and five girls, formed a committee, with a president and secretary-treasurer and took upon themselves the responsibility of providing entertainment for the winter. At the first concert and dance held, the audience were told what the committee hoped to do during the winter and that it was up to the audience to keep the entertainments clean and free from liquor, that as soon as liquor appeared the concerts would cease and they would lose a winter's entertainment.

Our community club has been in operation now for five years and has been kept clear of liquor all the time. While our entertainments were by no means of a goody-goody nature, we let it be distinctly understood that we preferred the room rather than the company of the drinking element. The object was not to make money, but just to pay expenses, although, when necessity arose, we have made during the five years between \$300 and \$400 for charitable purposes.

Petty jealousies were forgotten, and everyone asked to take a fair share of the work and responsibility to make a successful community club.—Mrs. R. H. L., Sask.

I may say we have been through the same miserable discussion over dancing in our schoolhouse in this district. The school board refused to allow dancing in the school as church service was held there and a lot of hard feeling was developing between neighbors, out of the situation. Finally the school board decided to allow the district to put on dances providing the school property was not abused. The first winter just two dances were put on and it died a natural death. In this case there wasn't very many young people then, and they were not so fussy about the dances just so long as they knew there was nothing to prevent them if they wanted to put one on. It was just merely a case of looking for something to grouch about.

However, that was several years ago and now we have quite a few young folks growing up. This awakened us all to the fact that if we don't provide the dances in our own community the young folks will go to towns for them and mix with people from all over the country. We have put on several dances, made enough money to finish paying for our piano and kept the young folks contented as far as dancing goes. Dancing under proper supervision hurts no one. Another district quite close to us built a new school and then they organized a community club, bought the old school, put on dances every two weeks and now have the hall paid for and are storing up money to put a basement under it and enlarge it, adding also a stage. Then they will have a dandy hall.—J. M., Sask.

We Want to Send You THIS AMAZING, NEW Poultry Book

This is the greatest book of its kind ever printed. It contains facts, ideas, and suggestions that every poultry raiser should have. And we'll send it to you absolutely free. Just sign the coupon.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.



FREE!

It tells of a New Market for Poultry Worth Thousands of Dollars.

It tells how you can get the big money from your poultry... It tells about wonderful new brooders that mean greater profits with less time and work.

Poultry raisers are going to make more money this year than ever before. You can get your share of it. Here are the facts:

The demand for poultry products is increasing at an astounding rate. People are eating more poultry and eggs, and there are more people to eat them. In the last 15 years the value of eggs consumed yearly has doubled. The value of poultry consumed every year has increased two and one-half times. And that isn't all. The population of the country is growing with giant strides. This year there will be thousands and thousands of additional consumers to buy poultry products. To feed this increased population will require greater quantities of poultry and eggs than ever before. That is a new market this year for poultry products worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Here's Your Opportunity

What does all this mean? It means poultry has become one of the leading sources of farm income. Your poultry can pay you as big as any farm crop. It can give you an income when other crops fail. It can give you an income that is sure, safe, and reliable.

And We'll Help You

We'll tell you how you can raise larger flocks and do it easier—how you can stop the losses of your baby chicks—how you can more quickly raise them to profit-producing fowls—how you can get the high prices for eggs and poultry. Our wonderful free book explains everything. It will give you a new idea of the possibilities for profit in poultry raising. You can't afford to be without this book. Mail the coupon for it now.

MAIL THE COUPON

And we'll tell you about our revolutionary new brooders—how simple and economical they are to operate—how they reduce work and increase profits. But get this new book and see for yourself what is in store for every farmer and poultry raiser who wants to make bigger poultry profits. This new book is free. Simply fill out and mail the coupon.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY, 2974, Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio
DISTRIBUTORS:

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon
Wood, Alexander & James Co., Ltd., Hamilton
The A. I. Johnson & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

Buckeye

Brooders and Incubators for Every Need

Buckeye also offers the famous "Blue Flame" Oil-Burning Brooder—as easily operated as a kitchen oil stove.

The new Buckeye Electric Brooder, which is automatic in operation and can be depended upon to save and raise chicks.

And Buckeye Incubators—the choice of 700,000 poultry raisers—are better and more efficient than ever.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

2974 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio

Gentlemen: Send me Free your big new book on Poultry Raising.

Name.....

Address.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

\$500.00 GIVEN FREE.

The above amount will be given away by us in CASH PRIZES as follows:

1st Prize, \$100.	5th Prize, \$ 40.
2nd Prize, \$ 75.	6th Prize, \$ 30.
3rd Prize, \$ 60.	7th Prize, \$ 25.
4th Prize, \$ 50.	8th Prize, \$ 20.

5 Prizes of \$10. Each in Cash
10 Prizes of \$ 5. Each in Cash



Solve the Puzzle AND WIN A CASH PRIZE

Concealed in the face and head of Napoleon you will find seven faces. Can you see them? If so, mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper, "I have found all the faces and marked them." Mail your answer to us, with your name and address written plainly. In case of ties, neatness, handwriting and punctuation will be considered factors. If your answer is correct, you will be advised by return mail. In order to qualify for one of the prizes, there is a simple condition to be fulfilled. This condition DOES NOT INVOLVE THE SPENDING OF ANY MONEY. All that we ask you to do, is to sell for us 10 bottles of our Erol Perfume among your friends, at 25c per bottle. When sold, and we have received the money, you will then be fully qualified in our competition, and eligible to compete for a Cash Prize at the close of same. THIS IS ABSOLUTELY THE ONLY CONDITION TO BE FULFILLED. When we receive your answer, we will mail you the Perfume to sell for us. Fill the coupon below and mail it at once. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY.

COUPON

Enclosed please find solution to your puzzle. If correct, please send me AT YOUR EXPENSE, 10 bottles of perfume, which I will endeavor to sell among my friends, at 25c per bottle, and when sold I will return you the money. If for any reason I find I cannot sell the perfume, I agree to return it to you.

Name.....

Address.....

(No persons under 18 allowed to compete.)

Address your letter to
EROL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Dept. 70
Toronto, 8 Ont.

The Correct Answer

To the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle is

5770

The artist who made the picture used figures totalling 5814. Premier Bracken, as shown by the letter below, erased four figures, totalling 30. Hon. T. A. Crerar erased three figures, totalling 14, leaving a total in the puzzle, as it was printed in The Grain Growers' Guide and elsewhere, of 5770.

To Guard Against Error

we had two experts solve the puzzle with an electric Adding Machine. Under our supervision they checked and rechecked their work until all doubt concerning the correct answer was removed.



PREMIER BRACKEN



HON. T. A. CRERAR

Here are the letters from these two officials, indicating the manner in which their part of the work was carried out.

"The Grain Growers' Guide,
"Winnipeg, Man. "January, 31, 1928.
"Gentlemen:
"On October 5, last I erased from the drawing for your figure puzzle contest the following figures: 8, 7, 6, and 9—total 30.
"Since that date a memorandum containing these figures has been kept in a sealed envelope in my personal files.
"(signed) JOHN BRACKEN."

"October 5, 1927.

"To Whom It May Concern:
"This is to certify that I have today erased from The Guide Picture Puzzle in connection with its subscription contest for 1927-28 the following figures: 2, 5, and 7.
"(signed) T. A. CRERAR."

Keen Competition for Prizes

The competition for the prize was so keen that a second puzzle will have to be submitted to a number of contestants before the prize winners can be decided. Apparently contestants, because of the valuable prizes offered, checked and rechecked their work until almost certain of success, hence, perhaps, it is not surprising that more contestants got the correct answer than there are prizes. Since this is the case all prizes will be reserved for these contestants. "Special Prizes" for first correct solutions received will be awarded at the same time as the regular prizes.

The "Tie Breaker" is being mailed only to those contestants with the correct answer, on February 13 to 16 (both inclusive), copies to contestants living farthest from Winnipeg being mailed first, and to those living nearest Winnipeg last. They were all mailed to the address contestants placed at the top of their coupons. The contest staff are now carefully checking the contest records to see that no mistakes were made, but should a contestant having the answer 5770 fail to receive his copies of the second puzzle, after allowing a reasonable time from the date mentioned above for the "Tie Breaker" to reach him, he must immediately notify us. We cannot be responsible if contestants fail to do this.

As announced previously, J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, R. S. Law, Secretary the United Grain Growers' Limited, and K. Drennan, Manager of John-Scott & Company, Chartered Accountants, will select the prize winners. Solutions to the "Tie Breaker" must be mailed not later than March 15, and the complete list of prize winners will be announced as soon after as possible. The contest staff, working in close co-operation with the judges are doing everything possible to assure every contestant an equal opportunity. The prizes will be awarded with absolute impartiality.

Great enthusiasm was shown throughout the contest and we take this opportunity to congratulate the successful contestants. Our readers apparently found the "Treasure Ship" puzzle extremely interesting and very educational. We thank all those who have helped to make the contest such a success. All details in connection with subscriptions will be taken care of as rapidly as possible. It will be a few days yet before those who sent subscriptions towards the close of the contest will receive their first copies of The Guide, but we ask them to kindly help us out by allowing a reasonable time to elapse before writing us about this matter.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wheat---The White Man's Food

Continued from Page 6

nearly ten times its pre-war production. Production in India, now around 400 million bushels, could probably be increased under pressure of demand to about 500 million bushels. Australian production could be quadrupled to about 430 million bushels. The total potential production of wheat for the world is estimated at about 12,150,000,000 bushels of which about one third would be required by non-white peoples. This would leave nine billion bushels or about two billion bushels more than white peoples will require a century hence. But the end is in sight.

Back to Earth

Figures like these are usually used only by astronomers. Such figures may carry us out into space; but a trip into space is interesting provided we get back safely. It is like returning to earth to contemplate the fact that only a small proportion of the ultimate wheat production of the world will ever enter into international trade. At present less than one-fifth of the world's wheat crop is cleared for countries in which it did not grow. Last year's exports were 844,000,000 bushels out of a world production of three and a half billion bushels, leaving out Russia and China which, under normal conditions produce and eat at least another billion bushels, so that less than 20 per cent. of the crop was exported. It is the export trade that interests Canada chiefly.

The competition in the development of wheat resources is between Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia, with that unknowable country, Russia, in the background. The re-emergence of Russia as a great wheat exporter, in the near future, is unlikely. She has about 150 million of her own people to feed and the great estates, which furnished the pre-war export surplus, are divided up among the peasants. The peasants are fatalistic in their outlook. "Nichevo," they say, "What's the use." The average farm is nine and a half acres. Modern machinery is impracticable. The grandiose scheme of the Soviet government to import American tractors by the thousands of tons is petering out. No service stations, no repair parts, the incapacity of peasant operators, garden patches for farms and abundance of cheap labor form a combination that the tractor cannot buck. Grain production is 90 per cent. of the pre-war figure. "Nichevo" says the peasant, and grows enough to feed himself and his family, with some scrapings over for the towns. Russia is importing wheat.

In the United States wheat production is increasing. Mechanized farming is having an amazing effect. It is reclaiming the semi-arid sections, particularly in the south-west. Winter wheat sowings were 40 million acres in 1924, 43 millions in 1926 and 48 millions last fall. Spring wheat sowings in the north-west have also shown an increase.

From the Canadian wheat growers standpoint the increased production of wheat in the United States is the most disturbing factor on the horizon. Eventually the situation will correct itself for every glad New Year sees 1,750,000 more Americans. But McNary-Haugenism shows wonderful

vitality, considering the number of times it has been killed and buried. Bonusing exports, in some form or other, is bound to come sooner or later, probably sooner. Will it work? The man who says anything will not work, for a while at least, in these days is on dangerous ground. If and while it works it will be to the disadvantage of this country. We have one great advantage, cheaper land. As to methods their chief advantage is in the wider use of the combine, which cuts harvesting and threshing costs. Revolutionary developments in harvesting and threshing are under way here too, with the header and combine looming ever larger.

Argentina is the next greatest factor in the wheat market. Wheat production in that country is increasing rather slowly. They must be having their own troubles down there too or they wouldn't have lost 500,000 emigrants in the six years 1920-25 inclusive. Their methods of farming and their system of land tenure are antiquated compared with ours.

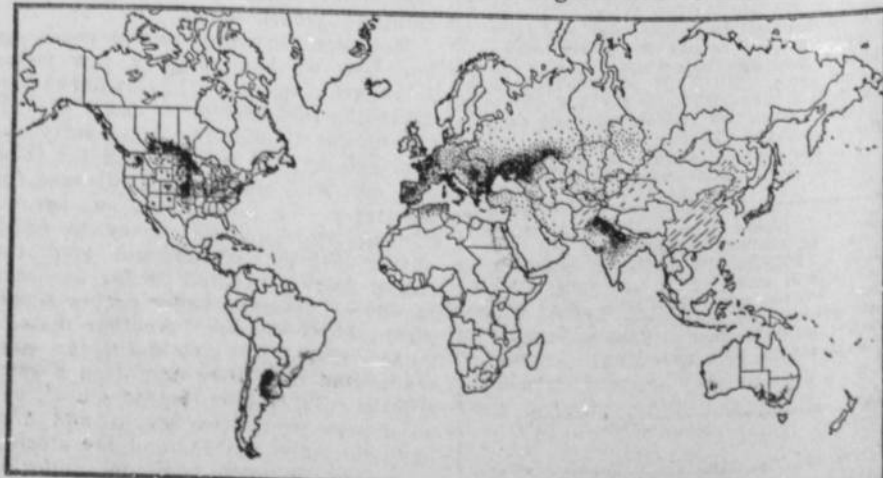
Australia is only a minor factor on the world's wheat market. Her average exports are around 100 million bushels a year, about one-eighth of the total.

Canada's Strategic Position

Canada, therefore, occupies a strong strategic position in the competitive world wheat market. Of the three great factors of cost, production, marketing and transportation, the latter two are about down to the minimum that can be expected. In production also her costs are low owing to her extended use of large machinery. Still further reductions are, however, possible. It is the cost of harvesting, threshing and delivering to the local elevator that presents the greatest opportunities for reductions. That means the wider use of the tractor, the header or combine, and the farm truck. On these the western farmer should concentrate in order to meet American competition in Liverpool. If he meets the American producer in harvesting and threshing costs his cheaper land will offset artificial stimulants in the way of export bonuses of whatever sort.

The western farmer is increasing his efficiency at a terrific rate. Before the war a normal wheat crop in the three prairie provinces yielded 200,000,000 bushels. Now a normal crop yields 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. Production has doubled since the war broke out. It has increased 100 per cent. in less than 15 years. There has been no 100 per cent. increase in the number of farmers. The number of occupied farms has increased barely 15 per cent. in the same period. The increased efficiency of farmers in their output per man should be taken into account in our settlement problems. It is not a question of vacant lands; it is a question of markets. The balance between supply and demand is delicately adjusted. Falling market price levels indicate that the present rate of increase is quite rapid enough—for the present. A combination of rapid increase in the number of farmers and rapid increase in the output per farmer might overdo wheat growing.

That for the immediate future. In the near future all the wheat that they all can grow will be needed.



The wheat-growing regions of the world.

Nearly all of these lands were originally open prairie. With the exception of Italy and India they were transformed into grain lands, mostly during the last century.

July-Bearing Strawberries

The ABC of planting and cultivating for the farm garden

By A. R. MUNDAY

HALF the trick with strawberries is in the planting. Probably more failures and near failures are caused by careless and improper planting than by any other causes. Preparation for planting should of course begin the year before the plants are to be set out. The first thing is a heavy crop of manure, deeply plowed in, followed either by thorough summerfallow or the planting of some hoed crop. I favor the summerfallow as some weed plants are almost certain to escape notice in the hoed crop, and weeds are the great bane of the strawberry grower.

If the plants have been bought from a nursery and are to be planted the day of arrival, the bundles should be opened at once and the plants put in water nearly to the crowns. If they cannot be planted for a few days or longer they should be heeled in in a shaded, sheltered place. This is no difficult job. Dig a trench five or six inches deep; lay the plants against one side, packing them closely together but in a single row, and with the roots well down; cover with earth and pack it down firmly, being sure none of the roots are exposed and that the crowns are not covered, and water generously. If the weather is hot and dry a light mulching also is of benefit.

Spring Planting Best

Spring is the safest time to plant. In planting, the soil should be disturbed as little as possible; plants should be pruned, both leaves and roots; roots should be kept wet and should be spread when planted; the soil should be very firmly packed on the roots and cultivation should begin at once.

It is best, perhaps, to buy strawberry plants in small numbers and enlarge one's patch from the increase, though there is certainly some argument in favor of importing plants from districts whose spring comes earlier than ours. In digging one's home-grown plants care must be taken to dig only young plants, since old bearing plants do not transplant successfully. It is well to put each plant into water as dug, keeping the roots wet until it is replanted. A better stand of plants is secured if each plant is pruned before being planted, all but the two youngest leaves being removed and about one third of the roots cut off.

Plants should be set very carefully as regards depth. If planted too shallow the roots below the crown will be exposed with consequent danger of drying out; if planted too deeply the crown is likely to smother. They are planted at the proper depth when the roots are all covered, the crown being free of earth and barely below the level of the soil. Plants may be set from 1½ to 2 feet apart in the rows, and the rows from 3½ to 4 feet, the latter being more favored.

How to Plant

Planting with a spade is the preferred method. This can be done by one person but two are better, one to

handle the spade and one to place the plants. A wedge shaped hole is made by pushing the spade downwards and then forwards. The roots should be spread fan-shaped as they are pushed down into the hole behind the spade. The crown must be held at the correct depth and the spade removed. The soil is then firmly pressed down on the roots with the heel. This can and should be done so firmly that the leaves can be pulled off the plant before it will pull up from the ground.

Watering the plants after they are planted is to be recommended, but the watering should be a generous one so it reaches to the ends of the roots, and cultivation should follow it immediately. Whether a larger or small number of plants are being set out they should be planted so as to make horse cultivation possible, while the hoe will be kept busy killing weeds and stirring the soil between the plants. Once the runners are rooted the hoe is not of much use and from then on weeding must be done by hand. Horse cultivation should be continuous throughout the summer. Runners will root more readily if held down by lumps of earth or other handy material if growing in a windy location or during a prolonged dry spell.

Handling the Blossoms

All the blossoms should be picked off the plants the year they are planted. The crop is taken the two following years. It is seldom possible to get a worth-while crop the third year, and it is best to plow up the plantation immediately the second crop is picked.

Some growers do not mulch for winter. I have found that it pays. Hardy varieties may not require protection against the rigors of the winter weather, but experience suggests that they do often need it against the successive thawing and freezing of early spring. Mulching also serves another very useful purpose in delaying the blooming season, thus lessening the danger of spring frosts destroying the blossoms.

Marsh hay is a good mulching material, as it is usually free of weed seeds. For small areas corn stalks, potato tops, etc., are equally good. These should not be applied until the ground is well frozen and should be removed in spring before the young growth begins to turn yellow. When removed the mulch may be left between the rows where it prevents the ground from becoming packed during the picking season, aids in keeping the berries clean, and assists in retaining moisture—three big arguments in favor of mulching. After picking is done the mulch may be once more raked over the plants while the cultivator is run once or twice between the rows to loosen the earth, after which the mulch is drawn between the rows once more.

Dunlap a Safe Berry

The Senator Dunlap is perhaps the most widely grown July-bearing variety



An Opata plum in bloom in the orchard of A. R. Munday, at Oakville, Manitoba. This tree yielded six 12-quart pails of fruit last fall.

I will ship to any Farmer — a Set of Walsh **NO-BUCKLE** **Free for 30 DAYS TRIAL** HARNESS

Send no money—not a penny down required. Try out my Walsh No-Buckle Harness on your own horses—free for 30 days. Just send your name to-day for my great free trial offer. I want to prove to you that my harness is better looking, handier in every way and three times stronger than buckle harness. I want you to put it to the hardest test you can—compare it with any other harness on the market, then if not convinced that my harness is the best you've ever seen and used, send it back at my expense and the trial will not have cost you a cent.

3 Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness

Buckles weaken and tear straps. By actual test, my Walsh 1½-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 pounds. The same strap with a buckle will break at about 360 pounds pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh has no buckles. Rings wear straps in two, causing early repairs. Ordinary harness has 275 places where there is ring friction. Walsh has no rings. Easy to see why Walsh Harness is three times stronger. Walsh leather withstands the most rigid inspection test known in the harness industry. Only the back, the choicest part of the hide, is used. It is selected Northern Steer hide, tanned by special six months' process. 40 exclusive patented features make Walsh the world's greatest harness value—a proven success for over 14 years.

**ABSOLUTELY
NO EXPENSE
TO YOU IF YOU
DECIDE NOT
TO KEEP
IT!**

**NO BUCKLES TO TEAR
NO RINGS TO WEAR**

\$5.00

**AFTER 30 DAYS
FREE TRIAL
Balance Monthly**

Costs Less—Lasts Twice as Long

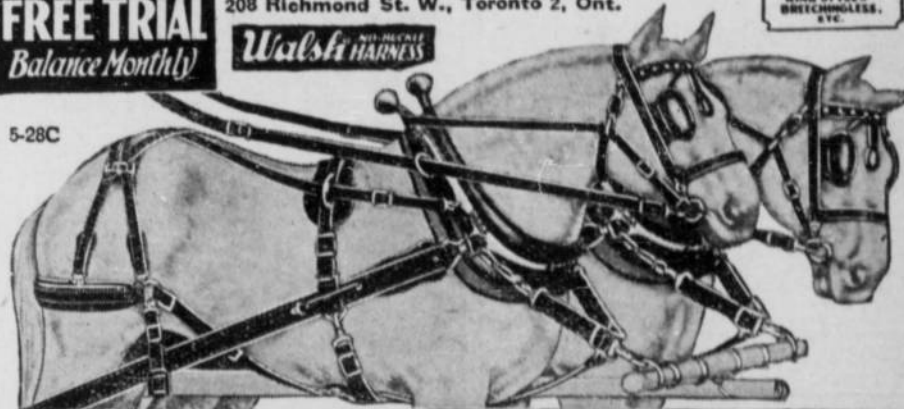
Saves costly repairs and breakdowns—no patching, no mending, because there are no rings to wear and no buckles to tear straps in Walsh Harness. No stubborn buckles to bother with when Winter cold bites the fingers and straps are stiff. Easily adjusted to fit any horse—14 styles to choose from. Write to-day. Simply fill out and mail the coupon for my free harness book with 120 interesting pictures, prices, easy payment plan, full particulars of my great free trial offer and valuable harness information. Also user-agent plan whereby you can earn money by showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors. This book is free—write to-day.

James M. Walsh

James M. Walsh Co., Ltd., Dept. 37
208 Richmond St. W., Toronto 2, Ont.

Walsh HARNESS

5-28C



**NOW
IS THE TIME
MAIL COUPON
FOR FREE BOOK
AND 30 DAY
FREE TRIAL
OFFER**

THE MOST
COMPLETE
HARNESS BOOK
EVER WRITTEN



SEND NO MONEY. MAIL COUPON

James M. Walsh
James M. Walsh Co., Ltd., Dept. 37
208 Richmond St. W., Toronto 2, Ont.

Send me free of charge your Walsh Harness Book, great free trial offer and long, liberal terms on Walsh Harness.

Name.....

P.O.....

Province..... R.F.D.....

LET ME TELL YOU WHY 70,000 FARMERS ARE USING *Walsh* NO-BUCKLE HARNESS

Use Engravings to Boost Your Business

We have a fully equipped plant
for the production of

DESIGNS - COLORPLATES - HALFTONES
LINEPLATES - ELECTROTYPES AND STEREOTYPES

Prompt and efficient service
at very reasonable rates

BATTEN LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO

British & Colonial Press Limited

Toronto

WINNIPEG

Montreal

A. C. BATTEN, President

Make your wants widely known through Classified Ads.

RED GOLD Sugar-Saver Strawberries

rich, sweet, need only half as much sugar. Taste like wild berries. Grow to large size, up to 8 1/2 in. around. Very productive. Big yield from small bed. Send us your name with 10 cents or not, as you please, and we will send you 2 strong plants and our catalog.

FREE

GARDNER NURSERY CO.
Box 824 Osage, Iowa

Down Go Prices

Two Big Firms Consolidate

—to cut down operating costs and thereby make Big Cuts in Prices.

Incubators of both makes are made of California Redwood—hot water, copper tanks, double walls, air space between, double glass doors, "Jiffy" Egg Turning.

Trays, Wisconsin are finished natural Redwood color, ironclad covered with galvanized iron, shipped complete—set up ready to use from TORONTO or WINNIPEG.

FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID

You take no risk. We give you 30 Days' Trial. If not satisfactory, then send them back at our expense and get your money.

WISCONSIN PRICES

140 Egg Size \$17.95	140 Egg Size \$18.80
180 " " 20.50	180 " " 21.65
250 " " 27.50	250 " " 29.50
500 " " 55.00	500 " " 59.00

7% Discount if Incubator and Brooder is ordered together. Order direct from this ad. Send for

New Free Book—shows larger sizes up to 300 eggs—tells how to get eggs in winter; how to stop chick losses; how to feed, care, etc.

Wickless Canopy Brooders with hot-hot burners
24"—125 chicks \$13.75
44"—500 " 19.25

WISCONSIN-IRONCLAD CO., Box 1002 Racine, Wis.

"COMMON SENSE"

COMBINATION FANNING MILL AND WILD OAT SEPARATOR

The latest, fastest and best. Will separate Wild Oats and other foul seeds from Oats or any other grain. For market or seed cleaning. Double capacity of other mills of same size. Durability of reels guaranteed. Write to

COMMON SENSE FANNING MILL CO. LTD.
REGINA, SASK. OR ALLISTON, ONT.

Pat. Feb. 13, 1923

LABEL

We are the largest makers of Ear Tags, Buttons and Poultry Bands in the Dominion. Prompt service. Free catalogue and samples on request.

THE RIDEAU SPECIALTY CO.
450 Main St., Smiths Falls, Ont.

Present RABBITS Prices

JACK RABBITS (Prime White)
Each 45c—35c

BUSH RABBITS (Prime White)
Each 10c—9c

WOLVES, WEASELS, BADGER, SKUNK, MINK in good demand and bringing HIGH PRICES.

Write for PRICE LIST and LIST of TRAPPERS' SUPPLIES

George Soudack Fur Co. Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—237 McDermot Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Saskatchewan Branch
1503—11th Avenue
REGINA, SASK.

Alberta Branch
10132—99th Street
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Healed His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely healed me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation. If you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 121A Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.



White Phlox of the variety Pyramidalis as grown by W. J. Boughen.

and perhaps most generally satisfactory. Dr. Burrill seems equally hardy, and in some soils appears to be a heavier yielder. Some growers prefer Minnesota No. 3 to either of these. The Dakota is the hardiest of strawberries, but the berry is never very large and tends to run very small by mid-season. Portia, an imperfect variety, is among the best.

There are numerous other newer varieties, but trying out these has an element of risk. More satisfaction is likely to result if varieties are planted which have been proven suitable to prairie conditions. Experimental farms are the proper places to try out new varieties, and the results of their experiments are to be had free for the asking, while their advice may be considered disinterested and reliable.

Editor's Note—This excellent article by Mr. Munday is worth preserving for the accurate instructions it contains on strawberry planting and cultivating. It deals with the July-bearing strawberry, but the same methods are followed with everbearing strawberries with this exception: Everbearing strawberries give a large crop of fruit the same year they are planted. They should be handled and planted and cared for just the same way as July-bearing strawberries as described by Mr. Munday. The blossoms, however, should only be picked off of everbearing plants until about July 10 to July 20, according to how vigorous the plants are. They will then begin fruiting about 30 days after the last blossoms are picked and will continue fruiting heavily until the hard freeze-up usually from the 15th to the 25th of October, although sometimes they keep on fruiting right up to the first of November. The next year the everbearing strawberries will give a large crop of fruit at the same time that the July-bearing plants are fruiting. They will then take a rest during the later part of July and August and begin fruiting again in September and on to freeze-up, but this second fall crop will not be as heavy as the summer crop. It should be remembered that everbearing strawberries have a long fruiting season and consequently require a richer soil and more plant food than the July-bearing varieties.

Phlox—A Hardy Perennial

Nothing I know surpasses the perennial phlox in its season for showiness and scent, and nothing is any hardier than the snow white phlox we got under the name Pyramidalis many years ago. Seasons with and without snow to form a winter covering have come and gone and this phlox, Pyramidalis, stays with us forever.

The accompanying cut shows several rows divided the fall before, in October, into the smallest possible divisions. These have immense pannicles of sweet strongly scented blooms and this variety is always drawing praise from visitors. If left alone, as the plants become stronger, in another year they will be a foot taller, about three and a half feet. I have never seen a plant die out by freezing or neglect in twenty years on this place. While this is the hardiest, there are many varieties of colored phlox in pinks, red, purple and two-colored varieties, that will, with a

little covering, survive our seasons very well. Miss Lingard, white with a faint lavender eye, is earliest of all to bloom and has shiny leaves. If cut while in bloom it sends up more blooms all summer long. It is a very desirable cut flower.

A good many of the varieties planted the first season bloom in the fall and all are later the first year after planting than they will be in future years.

They seem to do well in any fair garden soil and should be planted with the crowns just below the ground and the roots spread out not just put in a hole in a bunch; firm the soil around them.

One of the best pinks is Elizabeth Campbell, a salmon pink with lighter shadings; Jules Sandeau, a short stemmed variety, is also desirable for its large blooms; Rynstrom, very brilliant rose; Coquelicot, flame red, darker centre; Michael Buckner, reddish purple; V. Compte, French purple; Le Madhi, dark violet; Mrs. Jenkins, large late white.

Phlox Subulata is often used for cemetery purposes, being a creeping plant with pink or white flowers.—W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man.

Wheat King Grows Crabs

After harvesting his 1927 crop of crab apples, Dr. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, writes The Guide:

"I fruited well over a dozen varieties of crabs in the past season and several others indicate by the fruit buds formed that they will also bear this coming season. We now have several excellent crabs that may be successfully grown and should have a place in every farm garden.

"Starting out in 1920 with a few kinds of fruit trees and with additional plantings each season since they were under a handicap by injury from rabbits during the winter season and some of the trees died, and it was not possible to determine whether the injury was due to the rabbits or the severe winter conditions, or a combination of both factors.

"In the spring of 1925, out of thousands of trees not one but what was cut down at or near the ground during the winter by rabbits; some of the trees died. In the fall I erected a rabbit-proof fence, and since that time those trees that were not dead have made satisfactory growth, and in 1926 some of the crabs fruited, and several more in 1927 on the two seasons growth. Now that the rabbit menace is eliminated, it is possible to determine whether a variety is winter hardy or not. Fortunately, owing to the market created for rabbit skins there has been little or no trace of rabbits in this vicinity.

"In 1927 the following varieties of crabs fruited: Red Siberian, Transcendent, Prince, Olga, Dolgo, Amur, Linda Sweet, Adam, Sweet Russet, Martin, Elsa, Bedford, Sylvia and a few with the identity lost. These are all good sized crabs. No big apples have fruited, but a few kinds formed fruit buds in the past season. The coming season will reveal whether they are hardy in the fruit bud or not, and if they are, they should give a few apples this coming season."



Try the Hands Your Own Way

LOOK for advance announcement of hands in newspapers or Saturday Evening Post and see how much you can score. Then tune in and play the games with Work, Whitehead and the forty other experts.

Every game is full of valuable pointers on bidding and playing—information that everybody needs to be a really good player.

Broadcast every week from twelve Canadian stations. See newspapers for day and hour.

CFAC.....Heald	Calgary
CFLC.....Radio Ass'n	Prescott
CFQC.....Electric Shop	Saskatoon
CHNS.....Northern Elec. Co.	Halifax
CKCO.....Radio Ass'n	Ottawa
CJCA.....Journal	Edmonton
CJGC.....Free Press	London
CJRM.....Jas. Richardson & Sons	Moose Jaw
CKAC.....La Presse	Montreal
CKCD.....Daily Province	Vancouver
CKNC.....Canadian Nat. Carbon Co.	Toronto
CKY.....Manitoba Tel. System	Winnipeg

Also every Tuesday, 10 P. M., E. T. from

WEAF, WSAI, WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WTIC, WGR, WCSH, WTAM, WWJ, WGN, WGY, and many others.

—and every Tuesday, 8:30 P. M., P. T. from

KFI, KFOA, KGW, KHQ, KOMO, KPO, KGO.

The U. S. Playing Card Company
Windsor, Canada.

Auction Bridge Magazine,
30 Ferry St., New York. Edited by
Milton C. Work and Wilbur C. Whitehead



Big indexes, easy on the eyes. Ivory or air-cushion finish, easy to deal. Artistic back designs, pleasing to all. Lasting quality, good for game after game.

BICYCLE
and CONGRESS
PLAYING CARDS
MADE IN CANADA



Seek Share in Development

THE mining and aviation development which is taking place in Northern Manitoba is creating a demand for radio operators to work the stations and portable transmitters which are being installed at various mines and on the aeroplanes used in carrying passengers and freight through the territory.

These stations chiefly make use of radiotelegraphy rather than radiotelephony. They are often equipped for both systems of communication, but the telegraphic range of a radio station is considerably greater than its telephonic range. The low powers available necessitate telegraphy and consequently the employment of skilled radio operators.

Government regulations demand that operators of radiotelegraph stations shall hold certain certificates of proficiency and, owing to the absence of instruction schools and commercial stations in Manitoba, a number of amateurs in this province feel that their chances of obtaining employment in this field are not as good as those offered to radio students elsewhere.

In a letter which a prominent Winnipeg amateur has prepared to be addressed to the Dominion Government Radio Inspector at Winnipeg, the case for the Manitoba amateurs is stated thus:

"The rapidly growing activity in mining development in Manitoba is creating a demand for operators to take charge of radio telegraph outfits being installed at various points in the northern part of this Province.

"A number of amateurs have been offered engagements as operators subject to their qualifications being approved by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

"It is understood that the regular qualifications demanded are that the operators must possess first class commercial certificates of proficiency. In preparing themselves to obtain these certificates, our amateurs are handicapped by the absence of commercial wireless stations or schools of instruction in Manitoba and it is felt that this tends to place Manitobans at a disadvantage with respect to residents of certain other Provinces. Naturally, it is desirable that the young radio men of Manitoba should be given every opportunity of taking part in the new development so that those with ability may extend their practical experience and qualify for their first class certificates in the shortest possible time.

"Considering the special nature of the work required at the stations, the low power employed (usually not exceeding 100 watts), the great distances from marine navigation, and the desirability of encouraging the mining development of this country, would the department issue provisional certificates or grant some other suitable concessions so that amateurs may enter this service?"

As the examinations for operator's certificates were originated primarily for the purpose of protecting life at sea, it is reasonable to expect that the radio branch will be able to make arrangements whereby these inland low-power stations may be operated by young men who are at present classed as amateurs but whose ability to perform the work required is admitted.

Bert Hooper Wins

No one who is personally acquainted with Bert Hooper of CKCK, Regina, will begrudge him the distinction which has come to him through his winning a silver cup as Saskatchewan's most popular announcer.

Bert is a delightful fellow to know.

R-a-d-i-o

Edited by
D. R. P. COATS

In his daily work he is unsparing of his time, effort and health. For six years or more, almost since the beginning of broadcasting in Canada, he has toiled at CKCK in a continuous effort to put his station on the map and to keep it there. He knows the broadcasting game from the main switch to the microphone. If his transmitter were destroyed tomorrow, he could set to work and build a new one, for Bert is an old marine radio operator and knows his currents.

Our heartiest congratulations to Bert, and long may his voice be heard across the prairies.

Correspondence

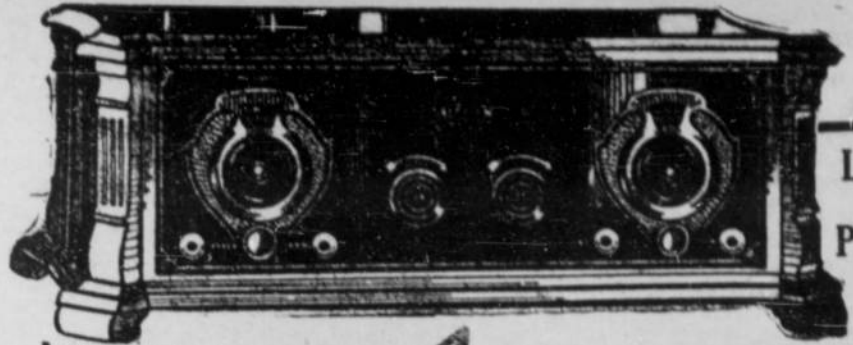
S.C.C.—If radiophone interference is all over your dials, would suggest you write to the offending amateur and tell him the condition, asking him to make sure that he is complying with the law. At the same time, your use of a regenerative receiver of the single circuit type is undoubtedly the main cause of the trouble. This type of receiver is probably just as annoying to your neighbors as the amateur is to you. It would be rather hard to suggest that old-fashioned squealers should be condemned and their owners obliged to buy modern sets or go without, but those who ride "bone-shakers" should not complain of the roads.

F.W.B.—You certainly make some pertinent remarks in your letter, some of which I am quoting. Re building radio picture receivers, see "Radio Broadcast" magazine for advertisements of the necessary parts. A book called "Television," obtainable from almost any Canadian newstand, is well worth reading. It summarizes the progress in radio picture transmission, from the code method up to television proper. You say "We have a station in . . . which fills the air in telling the prices of beans, ribbon, etc., at some of our local stores. They should be kicked off the air, as I know nothing which will do radio more harm. As a matter of principle, I never deal with any of the stores that use radio for this crude, direct advertising." This should cause the offenders furiously to think.

There is much truth in your regretful note that "It is too bad there is not more encouragement for young Canadians to develop the radio at home, instead of having to cross the border to the south in order to get anywhere." One of the principal reasons for this condition is, of course, our small population. The American manufacturer can go into quantity production where ours cannot. Apart from this, however, is the fact that we have more restricted broadcasting, particularly in Manitoba. What opportunity is offered the young man in that province, with a single small station, as compared with our other western provinces with two or three stations in each of the principal cities?

The amateurs are permitted to run a broadcasting station in Moose Jaw, which they have not yet been allowed to do in Winnipeg. The result is, that the Saskatchewan city can supply a number of skilled broadcast operators whenever the demand arises. The amateur station in Moose Jaw, 10AB, is a credit to the city. It has its own remote control lines to theatres, churches, etc., and is noted for its high class programs. The existence of more stations of this type would do much to solve the problem facing many of our western boys who struggle with American correspondence school radio courses and eventually go to the United States for practical experience.

H.B.—See reply to F.W.B., above, regarding radio pictures.



Low
in
Price

Thousands of
Satisfied Users

**MERCURY
SUPER-TEN**

**Greatest Radio
value ever offered!**

Wonderful 10-tube MERCURY radio, built especially for use on the Western Prairies. Receives distant stations either DAY or night. Will tune to stations from 20 to 2,000 meters, using MERCURY Interchangeable Coils. Low in first cost—low in upkeep too!

FREE BOOK

Big 34-page book, "The Story of the Mercury Super-Ten," tells all about the wonderful MERCURY SUPER-TEN. Also gives prices of all models. FREE—write today!

Low Battery Consumption

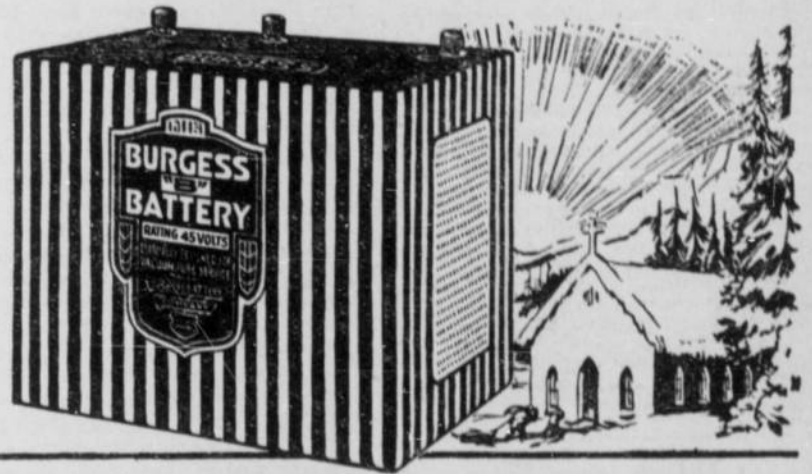
Uses less than one quarter the battery needed by the average set. One charging of storage battery lasts five to eight weeks.

DAYLIGHT Results

Gives wonderful results all year round either DAY or night. Owners report regular DAYLIGHT reception from distant stations on loudspeaker. Send for FREE book.

THE H. M. KIPP COMPANY LIMITED

444 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



Burgess Radio Batteries

*Lessen Solitude for Priest
in Far North*

RADIO—amply powered by sturdy Burgess batteries, lends a touch of enjoyment to the long, drab nights of the North. It is a source of much happiness to Father R. P. Turquetil, who holds the distinction of being one of the farthest north Christian missionaries in the world.

Father Turquetil specifies Burgesses for his radio and other uses because he has always found them dependable and efficient!

BURGESS DRY CELLS LTD., WINNIPEG
BRANCHES: CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER

**BURGESS
RADIO
BATTERIES**

SELLING AT A PROFIT

The best market for used equipment is the place where the largest number of persons are in the habit of buying, selling or exchanging such articles. The Guide's 120,000 readers are scattered over every district in the West, and include homesteaders,

ranchers, grain and mixed farmers. Every day some of them are looking for just what you have to sell, or they may be offering at a bargain price the very article you want. Read and use Guide Classified Ads. and watch your wealth increase.

Make Your Own Will

Bax Legal Will Forms are legal and binding everywhere. Your will is private; you make it yourself. Simple instructions and specimen will with each Bax. You owe your family this protection. Do it today, but insist on Bax, 35 cents each at stationers. Mailed, three for \$1.00. Bax Will Form Co., 181 College St., Toronto, Ont.

Stammering

or stuttering disappears quickly and permanently under our methods of treatment. Thousands have been relieved of this distressing trouble. Write for free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, ONT., CANADA

Magnesia Best For Your Indigestion

Warns Against Doping Stomach With Artificial Digestants

Most people who suffer, either occasionally or chronically from gas, sourness and indigestion, have now discontinued disagreeable diets, patent foods and the use of harmful drugs, stomach tonics, medicines and artificial digestants, and instead, following the advice so often given in these columns, take a teaspoonful or four tablets of Bisurated Magnesia in a little water after meals with the result that their stomach no longer troubles them, they are able to eat as they please and they enjoy much better health. Those who use Bisurated Magnesia never dread the approach of meal time because they know this wonderful anti-acid and food corrective, which can be obtained from any good drug store, will instantly neutralize the stomach acidity, sweeten the stomach, prevent food fermentation, and make digestion easy. Try this plan yourself, but be certain to get Bisurated Magnesia especially prepared for stomach use.

Don't Wear a Truss!

After 30 Years' Experience We Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Actually Heals Rupture in a Wonderfully large Percentage of Cases.

WE SEND IT ON TRIAL

If you have tried most everything else, come to us. Where others fail is where we have our greatest success. Send attached coupon



The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance. Mr. Brooks cured himself of rupture over 30 years ago by wearing this comfortable Appliance.

today and we will send you free our illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing our Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it. It gives instant relief where all others fail.

We send on trial to prove what we say is true. You are the judge. Read our illustrated book and the hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied customers. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Never sold in stores nor by agents. Every appliance made to special order and sent direct from Marshall. Get the facts today. No obligation.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Brooks Appliance Company
134B State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for rupture.

Name

Address

City Prov.

News from the Organizations

The Organizations in the Prairie Provinces furnish their own contributions to this monthly summary of Organization News.

United Grain Growers

On January 27 the board of directors of United Grain Growers made a visit of inspection to the company's new terminal elevator at Port Arthur. The first grain, as previously reported, to be received into this elevator, was unloaded on December 15, and at the time of inspection more than two million bushels of grain were in store there.

The Chambers of Commerce at Port Arthur took advantage of the visit of the board to make them guests of honor at a dinner. Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the company, delivered the principal speech of the evening, which was broadcast over CKY from Winnipeg, being carried over the long distance telephone from Port Arthur to Winnipeg. Mr. Crerar's subject was The Place of Agriculture in the Industry of the Country.

More than 200 citizens of Port Arthur and Fort William were present at the dinner. A great deal of interest was expressed by the local speakers in the new elevator, and the fact that it is the most efficient and best equipped elevator ever constructed. It was also pointed out that United Grain Growers were the first to discover the advantages of building at the north end of the harbor; and that after the first U.G.G. elevator was built there in 1916, a great development took place in that section of the water front.

The annual report of United Grain Growers this year is a handsomely illustrated book. This contains, besides the directors' reports, financial statements and other reports submitted to the annual meeting, an account of the different activities of the company, its organization and history.

Twenty-one Years is the title of this special annual report, and it was issued, as the title indicates, to mark the coming of age of this farmers' company, and the completion of twenty-one successful years in business.

The report has been mailed to all shareholders of the company. Customers who are not shareholders, and others interested, may obtain copies by writing to United Grain Growers Ltd. at Winnipeg, or by asking any agent or representative of the company to send in their names for a copy.

United Livestock Growers

Recent information about livestock marketing conditions, obtained by United Livestock Growers Ltd., can be summarized briefly as follows:

Cattle prices are likely to continue high, subject to variations from time to time due to seasonal or temporary conditions. But the fundamental conditions which brought about the present level of livestock prices are as yet unchanged. Owing to a long period of unsatisfactory results from cattle raising, the supply of cattle on this continent has gradually been reduced to the point of actual scarcity. It will probably take a long period of high prices to bring about an increase in the number of cattle equal to the demand, for over large areas the old range conditions have gone, and can hardly be re-established.

Demand for our cattle in the United States is likely to continue, to such an extent as to keep cattle from being exported overseas to Great Britain. But, briefly, the market in the United States will pay more than will the market in Great Britain.

At present the chief restraining feature on the cattle market is the reluctance of consumers, long used to cheap beef, to pay high beef prices. Just at present, owing to the situation in the hog market, they are able to buy cheap pork. Anything that brings about higher hog prices will be a strengthening factor in the cattle market.

Under such conditions, the method of valuing, sorting and selling cattle, commonly known as the Cattle Pool, conducted by United Livestock Growers, can be of even more usefulness than previously to livestock producers. One of the chief outlets of

sorted cattle has been to markets and to individual purchasers south of the line. United Livestock Growers, through being able to ship sorted car loads of feeder cattle, has enlarged and improved the outlet for such cattle in the United States. Individual producers have therefore enjoyed not only the benefit of the highest market price obtainable, but have had the benefit of a price level higher than it would have been without this efficient method of marketing cattle conducted by United Livestock Growers.

In the hog market encouraging features are not yet in sight. Prices are still at a low level in Great Britain. From the United States Canadian producers experienced a demand some months ago which held prices in Canada above the export level. With the marketing of a large volume of hogs on the markets to the south, that demand has disappeared. Prices at Chicago now range near the level of \$8.00 per hundred. That is considered low enough to check the raising of hogs, and to bring about lower marketings in the future, but it will take time for conditions to adjust themselves. The best news that could come for our hog market would be of increased demand and higher prices in England. Just at present, England is able to import large supplies of hog products from the Continent at low prices.

United Farmers of Alberta

Calgary, Alta.—Two retiring members of the U.F.A. central board who are well known in the farmers' movement in other provinces as well as Alberta, Messrs. H. C. McDaniel and Stephen Lunn, were honored by the board of 1928 at a banquet recently held in Calgary. President Wood expressed regret that after working with these members for seven years he would not be associated with them on the board this year. Relationships had been harmonious, and the retiring members had had the confidence of other members of the board during the period when they had been serving. He welcomed the new members most sincerely and heartily.

Mr. McDaniel first became a member of the executive in 1921 and Mr. Lunn was elected to the board the same year.

Other speakers were Mrs. Gunn, Mr. Biggs, who was master of ceremonies, and several old and new members of the board.

An important conference took place in Calgary recently between Premier Brownlee, Hon. R. G. Reid and Hon. Geo. Hoadley representing the provincial government, and the U.F.A. executive and representatives of the wheat pool, livestock pool, dairy pool and poultry pool, for discussion of various problems of the farmers' organizations. As an outcome it was decided to set up a committee of seven members to deal with co-operative marketing questions. The committee will consist of three members nominated by the U.F.A. and one from each of the four pools. Another committee will consist of three members representing the U.F.A. and three representing the Alberta Co-operative League, which is concerned with consumer co-operation.

The total membership of the U.F.A. for 1927 inclusive of dues for that year received late, will be in excess of 12,000.

United Farmers of Manitoba

Winnipeg, Man.—Many and varied are the pitfalls that lie in the pathway of farmers' organizations. The U.F.M. has by no means escaped them all, but it can be truthfully said that it has never fallen headlong before the temptations that have brought destruction to so many of its kind.

There are three main forms of farmers' organizations, namely: social and educational, commodity marketing (either purchasing or selling) and political. Although the lines of demarcation are not always very distinct yet in general it may be said that when an educational body even



PROTECTS RESISTANCE

Children and grown people need to fortify their strength to prevent disastrous coughs and colds.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

rich in cod-liver oil vitamins, builds strength, provides energy, and protects your resistance. Take Scott's Emulsion regularly after meals during the Winter.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

FITS Many people have been to this Sanitarium, some suffering from FITS, some from NERVOUS TROUBLE and others from MENTAL DISORDERS. The results have been remarkable, because all of them had some stomach or bowel trouble which our DIET overcame. Send in this ad. before February 25 and receive 10 per cent. discount.

THE THOMAS SANITARIUM
1756 MAYFAIR AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LB HAIR TONIC

A Sure Remedy for Falling Hair!

When hair begins to fall out, or becomes dry and lifeless, it is a sign that the roots are undernourished.

L.B. Hair Tonic is a preparation made from selected animal and vegetable oils that will penetrate the roots of the hair, giving the desired nourishment that results in healthy, luxuriant hair.

Get a Bottle of L.B. Hair Tonic Today

The guaranteed hair grower—money back if not satisfied. Take no substitute—insist on L.B.

Two Month's Treatment \$1.50
L.B. Shampoo Powder 40c

At Drug and Dept. Stores, or by mail from L.B. Co., 242 McDermot, Winnipeg, Man.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had it

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bed-ridden, some of them 70 to 80 years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.



"I had sharp pains like lightning flashes shooting through my joints."

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, \$1.00, but I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 28P Stratford Bldg.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement given.

BILIOUSNESS RELIEVED ... QUICKLY

Carter's Little Liver Pills
Purely Vegetable Laxative
move the bowels free from
pain and unpleasant after
effects. They relieve the system of constipation
poisons which many times cause a sour
and acid condition in the system. Remember
they are a doctor's prescription and can be
given with absolute confidence to anybody.
All Druggists 25c and 75c Red Packages.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS

for Indigestion

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S
KIDNEY AND
LIVER PILLS**
URINARY
TROUBLES
DEPOSITS
IN WATER
WEAK BACK
KIDNEY AND
BLADDER
TROUBLES

Quick Relief from Eye Strain

When your eyes become strained
from over-use, or irritated by ex-
posure to sun, wind or dust, apply
a few drops of soothing **Murine**.
Soon they will feel fresh and vig-
orous—ready for anything. A
month's supply of this long-trusted
lotion costs but 60c. Contains no
harmful ingredients. Try it!

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

**LEONARD
EAR OIL**
for
**DEAFNESS
and
HEAD NOISES**
Price \$1.25
At All Druggists
FOLDER ABOUT "DEAFNESS" ON REQUEST
A.O. LEONARD, INC.
70-55 AVE., NEW YORK



High Blood Pressure

(Hypertension)
Obesity and allied diseases treated under
proper medical supervision.
Special treatment for Nervousness,
Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia,
Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths
unequaled in Canada.
Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.
Ultra-Violet Radiation.
REASONABLE RATES
Comfortable and Cheerful Environment
Write for fuller information
**The Mineral Springs
Sanitarium**
ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Read the Classified Ads.

temporarily assumes the function of
either of the other types to the ex-
clusion of its own, it is on the brink
of disaster.

The U.F.M. can be said to belong to
the first of these three types. As a
social and educational body it has very
naturally turned its attention to com-
mercial and political problems, as these,
undoubtedly, have a very important
bearing upon the social well-being of
the community. Further, it has been
responsible for the launching of com-
mercial and political enterprises, but
consciously, or otherwise, it has had the
wisdom to allow these to become in-
dependent and yet it has maintained a
sympathetic interest in their develop-
ment. In this respect it has avoided
some of the pitfalls which have brought
ruin to so many of its predecessors.

One of the greatest temptations be-
fore an educational body is the urge to
enter and remain in active politics. This
has proven the downfall of more than
one organization. The U.F.M. quite
definitely entered this field and for a
time displayed a desire to continue the
activity. Realizing, however, the
danger of participation in politics, the
association withdrew and stands today
in a position, sympathetic with, yet
entirely independent of, the political
organization it created.

There has been a disposition on the
part of some people to believe that in
accepting financial assistance from the
business institutions it created, the
association has endangered its own
stability and the scope of its service.
There has never been any conclusive
evidence that this belief was correct,
but in response to a more or less wide-
spread demand the U.F.M. has decided
to finance solely on the funds derived
from its membership fees. In order to
make this possible the annual member-
ship has been raised to \$3.00 and a plan
instituted whereby the fee may be paid
by a requisition on one of the various
commercial bodies associated with the
movement.

One of the most common and probably
the most potent of all causes contrib-
uting to the failure of such organization
as the U.F.M., is dissension among the
ranks of its members. The Manitoba
association has not been entirely free
from this difficulty though probably it
has suffered less in this respect than a
number of the sister provinces.

With the rapid development of co-
operative enterprises in recent years
there has been a growing tendency on
the part of many individuals to com-
mercialize the association and to limit
its activity to the promotion of the
particular cause which that individual
champions. Nothing could be more
detrimental than this extremely narrow
viewpoint, for the real scope of the work
is bigger, broader and more far-reach-
ing than that of all the marketing in-
stitutions combined.

With proper guidance there is a bright
future ahead of the U.F.M. The ac-
ceptance of the U.G.G. grant has been
discontinued and an amalgamation has
been effected with the Manitoba
section of the U.F.C. These have been
the stock excuses for failure to join the
association. With their removal it is
anticipated that the membership will
be materially increased. The associa-
tion is now in the happy position of
being able to offer constructive criticism
to each and all of its children without
the charge of partizanship.

In the maintenance of an independent
position with regard to its political and
commercial activities the U.F.M. can go
forward to ever-increasing service to
the rural people of Manitoba.

U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section

Saskatoon, Sask.—At the request of
the U.F.C. the provincial government
called a meeting at Regina of rep-
resentatives of the Medical Association,
and all public bodies interested in public
health, to consider the question of the
proposed free consultative clinic. The
result of the gathering was the appoint-
ment of a committee consisting of two
representatives of the hospitals board,
two representatives of the rural munici-
palities, two representatives of the
urban municipalities, four represen-
tatives of the U.F.C. and representatives
of the Medical Association and the
College of Surgeons. These two latter

organizations have since appointed eight
representatives to sit on the committee,
which will meet in all likelihood, as soon
as convenient after the close of the
present session at Ottawa.

In the meantime the U.F.C. will col-
lect as much data as possible regarding
public health work in other countries
along this line. A circular was sent
out to all municipalities in the province
asking for their support to the idea of
a free consultative clinic, and letters
are coming in continually from them.
Up to the present about 90 have
replied, and almost without exception
they have expressed themselves as being
heartily in favor of the idea of a free
consultative clinic for the province.
This is very gratifying to the U.F.C.
who would like to have replies on record
from all the municipal councils if
possible.

Preparations are now being made for
the annual convention of the U.F.C.
which will be held in Saskatoon in the
Third Avenue United Church from Tues-
day, February 28 to March 2. It
is expected that there will be a very
large gathering as there are many
questions on the agenda of vital im-
portance to the farmers of the province,
such, for example, as co-operative buy-
ing, grading, and the proposal for 100
per cent. marketing control of the wheat
of the province.

President Stoneman and Vice-
president Geo. Edwards were recently
in Ottawa interviewing the govern-
ment regarding the application for an
all-round reduction of the tariff on
those things which are used for pro-
duction on the farm.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Calgary, Alta.—A feature of the opera-
tions of the Alberta Wheat Pool has
been the awarding of the contract for
the building of the new terminal
elevator at Vancouver to the Northern
Construction Company and J. W.
Stewart. The elevator will cost ap-
proximately two and a quarter million
dollars, and when completed will be the
most modern elevator on the Pacific
coast. It will have capacity for 2,500,
000 bushels. This elevator is to be
completed by September 1, 1928.

Arrangement has been made with the
federal government for the renewal by
the Alberta Pool for the lease of the
Prince Rupert terminal elevator for
five years. The Prince Rupert terminal
has been operated by the Alberta Pool
for the past two years. This year it
proved very useful in assisting the pool
to avoid the congestion at Vancouver.
Twelve boats have been dispatched
from Prince Rupert so far this crop
year.

The directors of the Alberta Pool are
now busily engaged in addressing
country meetings and lining their
divisions up for a continuation of the
drive for signing second series contract.
A determined effort will be made this
winter and the coming early spring to
clean this job up.

To date the Alberta Pool elevators
have handled 19 million bushels of
wheat. This is a splendid handling for
the 157 elevators in operation and is
very satisfactory to the elevator
management and the directors.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg, Man.—By the time this
reaches the readers the annual general
meeting of the company will be over,
being arranged for February 17, in the
Y.M.C.A., at Winnipeg.

Notwithstanding the fact that in
some respects 1927 was a rather hard
year on creameries, the directors are
able to report an excellent showing for
both plants, the Brandon plant well
holding its own. The financial statement
shows the company to be in a very
satisfactory position, with ample de-
preciation reserves, and with a general
reserve of about \$13,500. From the
surplus for 1927, \$3,000 was added to
the general reserve, 7 per cent. interest
declared on stock and a bonus payment
credited to all shippers of 1 1/2 cents per
pound on all butter-fat shipped during
the year. This bonus, together with
the employees' bonus, amounting to be-
tween \$17,000 and \$18,000, is surely a
very handsome sum to distribute among

Turn to Page 55

STUDEBAKER
The Insured Watch \$1.00
Sent For Only \$1.00 DOWN
Only \$1.00 down!
Balance in easy monthly
payments. So good we
insure it for your
lifetime. 21 Ruby
and Sapphire Jewels.
Adjustments includ-
ing heat, cold, isochronism and five posi-
tions. Amazingly accurate. Sold direct
from factory at lowest prices. You save at
least 30 per cent. Over 100,000 sold.

Write for FREE Catalog
Send at once for our \$1.00 down offer
and beautiful six color catalog showing 30
newest Art Beauty cases. Latest designs
in yellow gold, green gold and white gold
effects. Men's strap watches. Ladies'
bracelet watches and Jewels. Special
sale now on. Write!

Special! Watch Chain Free
For a limited time we are offering an ex-
quisite watch chain FREE. Write at once
while this offer lasts.

STUDEBAKER WATCH COMPANY
Dept. H-5
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
JEWELRY

free

Write The Borden Co.
Limited, Montreal,
for Feeding Chart,
Baby Welfare Booklet
and Best Baby Book.
E1927

**Borden's
EAGLE BRAND**
CONDENSED MILK

**Residents of Western Can-
ada Are Now Taking Ad-
vantage of a Remarkable
Insurance Offer! Only Five
Thousand Policies Being
Sold**

Accident Insurance
at the Cost of 1 cent Per Day

is Being Issued Now By the Home
Assurance Company of Canada

**Special Benefits for
Farmers**

The benefits are \$100 per month for 12
months, and from \$1,200 to \$1,800 death
indemnity. The premium is only \$3.65
a year, exactly 1 cent a day. Make
your application today. Do not delay—
only 5,000 of these extra special policies
are being sold in Western Canada, merely
as an advertising medium. Women as
well as men are eligible for this remark-
able policy. This policy applies to any-
one from the age of 15 to 60 regardless
of occupation. No medical examination is
required.

Mail the Home Assurance Company of
Canada, Lineham Block, Calgary, Alberta,
the following information: Name, age,
address, beneficiary's name and relation-
ship. Enclose your cheque or money
order for \$3.65. Policy will be issued and
mailed immediately.

Cattle Labels
Save duty and delay.
Orders filled first mail.
Prices low as the lowest.
Send 5c Postage for
Samples. Mention this
paper.

MANITOBA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS (Call's)
482 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg

Classified Ads. bring results

LACO MAZDA INSIDE FROSTED LAMPS

More value at less cost. The household 25 and 40 watt sizes now 30c; the 60 watt 33c—the lowest price at which standard lamps of these sizes have ever been offered. Relamp with these cheaper and in every way better lamps.



That dreadful Backache!

"In the woods, last Fall, I was soaked to the skin for days. Cold got me in the back. I was so bad the woods' boss wanted to send me to the city. One of the boys advised Gin Pills. In four days I was back on the job."

J. F. Miller, 226 Powell St., Vancouver.

Don't endure the torture of backache. Don't risk getting Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. These come from sick kidneys. Take Gin Pills which soothe and restore normal action—quickly. 50c at all druggists.

GIN PILLS

FOR THE KIDNEYS

159

Sell surplus farm machinery with a *Classified Ad.*

Western Empire Life

The 16th annual report of the Western Empire Life Assurance Co., shows that the net amount received on revenue account for the year was \$319,488.09, exceeding last year by \$25,128.68, and that the total net income was \$409,282.46. The interest earned was \$76,086.84, exceeding the earnings of the previous year by \$10,414.84. The assets of the company now total \$1,256,196.41, an increase of \$147,141.05 over the previous year. Death claims were very low, being \$31,500 or only 36.05 per cent. of the expected. The funds of the company have been carefully invested. Interest has been well met and payments on account of principal were substantial during the year.

The Monarch Life

The Monarch Life Assurance Co. annual report shows that during the year the new and revived assurance amounted to \$10,733,618, bringing the total insurance in the company up to \$52,512,422. The assets are now over seven million dollars and the policy reserves nearly six million. The policy claims were 41 per cent. of the tabular provision; 27 per cent. of such claims due being caused by accidents. The company now operates across Canada. Col. H. A. Mullins, a well known figure in the West, is on the advisory board. Two new directors were added this year, E. J. Tarr, member of the Municipal and Utility Board of Manitoba, and A. O. Marrin.

The War Trail of Big Bear

By WILLIAM BLEASDELL CAMERON

CHAPTER XXI

The Battle of Frenchman's Butte

I WAS awakened early by the voice of an Indian. He rode up and down through the camp in the half-light before the dawn.

"Waniska! Waniska!" he cried. "Twenty went to the fort last night. Two have not come back!"

One of course was Meeminook. The other turned up later afoot. Steele's men had captured his horse.

It was a dismal note in the ears of the Indians. The day of accounting had arrived. Despite my lacerated lip, I ate breakfast in a state bordering on intoxication—an intoxication of cheerfulness. The frightful monotony of our lives for two months—even danger becomes monotonous if you are exposed to it for long enough—was to be smashed; at least there would be fighting and in the end some of us, at all events, would probably be living and safe and imbecilely happy in consequence.

The date was May 27. The sun rose over the wooded slope behind us strong and warm, flooding the valley with its genial radiance. Little Poplar, reminding me of Yankee Doodle in his tightly-buttoned waistcoat, breechelout, moccasins, and stiff felt hat with a feather stuck in the side, came through the camp, his brown muscular legs and arms bare, his face gaudy with red and yellow paint. His rifle rested carelessly across his horse's withers. Always the dandy of the camp, he looked no less the dandy in warrior undress, walking his horse up and down, nonchalantly quavering a Crow war-song. He laughed, too, now and then somewhat contemptuously, and presently he ceased singing and called so that the whole camp might hear:

"Ai-waik-ekin! I'm astonished! Here are the white soldiers! I thought the Wood Crees were brave, but they do nothing to prepare to fight, sitting in the lodges with the women. Will they be knocked on the head like rabbits? Does the sight of a few redcoats make them sick?"

The Plain Crees were already stripping for battle, painting their bodies, and after Little Poplar's taunt the Wood Indians were not slow in following their example. Some of the half-breeds, too, appeared painted, with guns in their hands and handkerchiefs tied around their heads to increase their resemblance to the Indians.

Carts were abandoned. Loading their effects on the ponies and dogs, the Indians moved up a wooded ravine running at right angles into the valley behind the camp. The upland was thickly forested almost to the brink of the valley on the east, and along the summit and in the ravine the Indians began hastily to dig rifle-pits, a work in which some of the prisoners were compelled to assist.

I packed Patenaude's horses, including the devastating pinto, but I was not called on to build pits. We moved on up the slope, perhaps two hundred yards back from the valley. Before quitting the old camp Mr. McLean wrote on the fly-leaf of a book he had

picked up somewhere and left in one of the tents the following note:

"Look for us north-east from here. We are all well. May God protect us."

Scouts reported the troops advancing toward Frenchman's Butte. Patenaude and a few of his Wood Cree friends, having with them the Rev. Charles Quinney, his wife, Henry Quinn and myself, had drawn a little apart from the main camp, from which we were hidden by intervening woods. Big Bear's men frequently came around to see that we were still there and advised us to move nearer them.

About four o'clock our Indians told us they had decided if possible to withdraw finally from the hostiles. We packed again and moved off. The country was covered with small timber, broken here and there by narrow open glades. We were instructed to travel "nanance"—abreast and some way apart; thus no clearly-marked trail would be left and Big Bear's men, should we be missed and pursued, would have difficulty in following us.

We had gone only a few hundred yards when we heard General Strange in tones of thunder demanding our release. And what music in the ears of us captives was the earth-rocking roar of that nine-pounder field-gun! We could have cheered and cheered again; but the cheering had to be deferred; we walked on silently with prudence dominating our exultation.

An old woman began to lament, asking what the poor Indians had done that the white soldiers should come to kill them all with their big guns. Blood will tell! She was mother to one of our friendly Indians, but did not like to see any of her nation hurt. She concluded with an invocation:

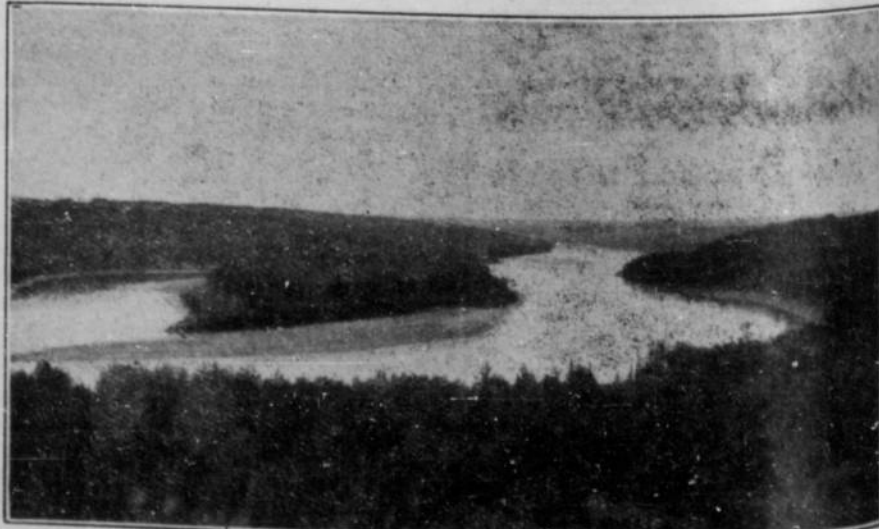
"Oh, Sun, if you are kind to our children to-day I will show you a looking-glass!"

What Sun wanted with a looking-glass was too many for me then and is yet, unless the wrinkled dame believed that like a woman, he would do anything for a glance at his own face.

A few shots only were fired. We hurried on for a mile; then coming together, after another five miles we camped some two miles from the main band. We had travelled in a circle to further cover our retreat. Our Indians still feared pursuit and our evening camp fire was a tiny one. Longfellow, guardian of the missionary and his wife, went back at dusk to lie on our trail and throw Big Bear's men off the scent if they came after us. Patenaude had gone to Big Bear's camp, if possible to get James K. Simpson, his step-father, away.

Longfellow returned at ten o'clock. Imasees, in an extremely dangerous mood, heading a small trailing party, had been intercepted by him and misdirected as to the location of our camp. After a futile attempt to follow our tracks with the aid of matches, they abandoned the search, Longfellow protesting that we were not trying to escape and would rejoin the main party in the morning. It was fortunate for us that Longfellow met the search party. The longest part of Longfellow, I have since often thought, was his head.

Quinn, as already related, had made



A beautiful spot on the North Saskatchewan river, at the mouth of Moose Creek above Fort Pitt.

one attempt at escape and Longfellow mistrusted him. If in a second attempt he should succeed and Big Bear's men afterward find us, we would surely suffer. Longfellow, therefore, before leaving camp that evening delegated to me in confidence the job of keeping Quinn under surveillance. Never did I allow him out of my sight, and when it came time to turn in I suggested that as we had but a blanket each, for the sake of comfort we should sleep together. Quinn was in an exceedingly bad humour. Evidently he sensed that he was under suspicion and resented it. He preferred to sleep alone, he said, intimating further that he was quite able to take care of himself.

"We're going to sleep together, Quinn, and that's all there is to it," I told him bluntly. "You'd slip away and leave us if we'd let you, but you're not going to get the chance. You made one attempt and just missed losing your scalp. Incidentally, you put us all in danger. You're not going to do it again. How do you know the Indians aren't between us and the troops, guarding the east bank of the coulee from above here right down to the Saskatchewan? You think I'm watching you and you don't like it. Well, I am, and I mean to make a job of it. Now, let's turn in."

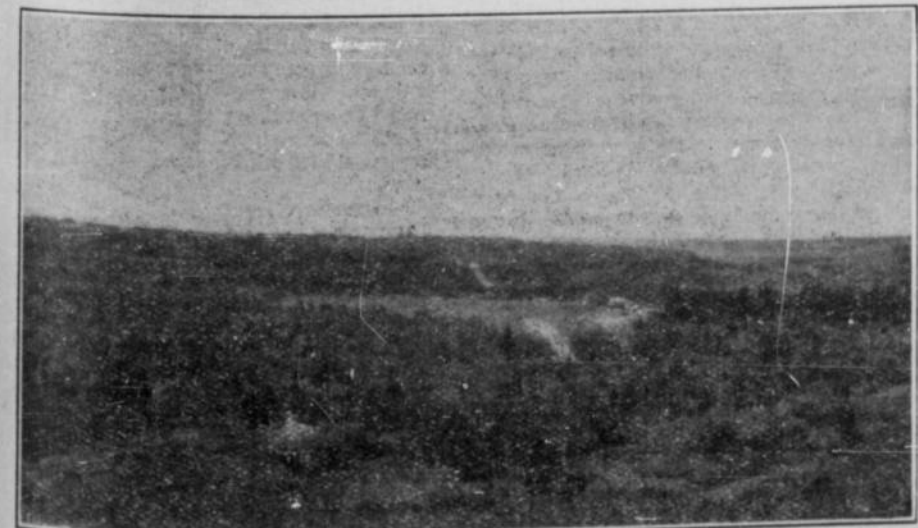
He protested that he had no intention of again trying to escape, but I would not trust him and sleep together we did. Or we lay down together—Quinn did the sleeping.

We breakfasted at daybreak. Soon afterward Louis Patenaude appeared with Halpin, Francois Dufresne and a few more Indians and half-breeds. He had been unable to smuggle Mr. Simpson away from Big Bear. At half-past six we again heard the boom of the big gun, much closer than on the previous evening and so the more welcome in our ears. It ushered in the battle of Frenchman's Butte, and for three hours the solemn majesty of that verdant wilderness echoed and roared to the belch of cannon, the bursting of shell and the spiteful crash of musketry.

Our party moved off, but with no thought of rejoining the main camp to the north. We travelled north-east, until crossing a little prairie perhaps a mile from the battleground and directly in the line of big-gun fire, a shell hurtled past on the left. To me its whistle was music, but it threw the Indians into panic and they quickened their pace to reach the woods ahead. The actual battle was hidden from us by the intervening scrub.

At the timber on the far side of the prairie we halted for a moment to adjust our loads. We looked each instant to see the scarlet tunics flash into sight on the plain behind us, but the minutes passed and we looked in vain. We urged the Indians to wait; they were deaf to our entreaties. Louis and Sitting Horse had gone back to the coulee to watch the fight; they refused to let me accompany them as I begged to be allowed to do.

We went on slowly toward the east, cutting our way with axes through the thick poplars, and our hopes sank as the firing grew fainter, slackened and at length died altogether. About noon Louis and Sitting Horse overtook us. The troops had retreated, they said, a number having been killed. Five of the



A few miles further on are the sites of old Fort George and Buckingham House, outposts of the North-West and Hudson's Bay Company. The cellars and ruins of the stone chimneys are still clearly discernible as are the trenches, along which ran the protecting stockades. Photographs taken in 1925 by the author of *The War Trail of Big Bear*.

Indians were wounded, one seriously. This was certainly disheartening. Was it possible the troops had been defeated—that we were not to be released after all? Later we learned that General Strange's casualties consisted of three men wounded.

We camped for the night about eight miles from the battlefield. I returned with Louis and another Indian on horseback to the little prairie for provisions left in a cart we had been compelled to abandon when we entered the thick bush. The peace of the wilderness brooded once more over the land, but that from the north the faint mutter of gunfire reached us. This, we surmised rightly, must be Big Bear's men, retreating on a line paralleling our own and shooting rabbits for food along the way.

What had actually happened was this: General Strange had retired toward Pitt and the Indians had immediately struck camp and taken the opposite direction. They would have stayed to fight again, but had no ammunition to waste. Furthermore, they objected to "the gun that shot twice." It was unfair they thought of the soldiers to fire great bullets that themselves burst when they struck their rifle-pits. Kahweechetwaymot, double murderer, had had the flesh stripped from his thigh by a piece of shell. He died before another sun rose upon his bed of torture.

Wandering Spirit was active throughout the fight. He moved up and down among the rifle-pits, haranguing his warriors, buoying up their courage. Oskatask, who has more than once stalked across these pages, was also conspicuous in the engagement. Each time a shell dropped and burst he sprang to his feet in his rifle-pit and shouted derisively "Tan at ee!" He had been about the forts both on the Canadian and American frontiers, had watched the troops at drill and out of the maze of orders which were simply sounds to him, had pounced on and grappled to himself the magic words: "Stand at ease!" He found much exuberant joy in launching at the troops, who were anything but at ease in the plunging fire from the pits above them, his mock command. Later a rifle ball through the wrist took the edge off Oskatask's enjoyment.

From General Strange's book, *Gunner Jingo's Jubilee*, I take the following extracts descriptive of the Battle of Frenchman's Butte:

"On the morning of May 28 the Force was roused without sound of bugle and after a scanty breakfast, at daybreak moved forward toward Frenchman's Butte. The advance was led by Major Steele's scouts, dismounted, extended and flanking each side of the trail. Next came the main body, consisting of some three hundred men of the Winnipeg Light Infantry and Quebec Voltigeurs, while the nine-pounder field-gun under Lieut. Strange brought up the rear.


"Suddenly we came to a comparatively open space, to which trails converged from every direction. It was the encampment where the braves had held their last Sun Dance. The poles of the great sacred lodge still stood with the leafy garlands hanging from the centre one, showing how lately a number of

NABOB

VACUUM PACKED

COFFEE

Famous
for
Flavor



Fresh
from the
Roaster

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO. LTD.

APARTMENT BLOCK FOR SALE

Attractive Investment Proposition

THE UNDERSIGNED has for sale a most attractive, well rented, centrally-located Apartment Block in Winnipeg, yielding a handsome return to the man, or investor, who could give the property his personal care and supervision. One with ordinary ability in handling rents and tenants, and capable of doing his own repairs, would enjoy his own apartment suite at a free rental, and the maximum profits out of the proposition we have to submit. \$10,000 to \$15,000 needed to handle the deal.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY, 346 Main St., Winnipeg

Trustees and Executors

FREE

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE

A Book that is Easily Worth \$1.


Get this free book and put it to work. It shows how concrete structures end waste and repair bills and gives full and simple instructions for building them.


Make YOUR farm more profitable with a concrete stable floor and foundation, root cellar, poultry house, milk house, manure pit or any one of a dozen other money-saving improvements.

Concrete costs little to build with; the plans in the book are easy to follow. Modernize your farm—increase your profits. Send today for your FREE copy.

Canada Cement Company Limited
2052 Canada Cement Company Bldg.
Phillips Square Montreal

Sales offices at:
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary





Canada Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer write our nearest sales office.

Canada Cement Company Limited,
2052 Canada Cement Company Bldg.,
Montreal.

Send me your Free book:—

(Name)

(Address)

The Classified Section is studded with Bargains

Crop Production in Western Canada

By
The Hon. John Bracken



This book is needed by every farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is the only authoritative volume ever published dealing with the problems of the Western Canadian farmer in the production of grain and fodder crops. The table of contents gives a good idea of the comprehensive nature of the book:

- Chap. CONTENTS
- 1 The importance of good seed.
 - 2 The choice of crops.
 - 3 The principles underlying plant growth.
 - 4 Wheat, the chief cereal of the open plains.
 - 5 Oats, the cereal of the park belt.
 - 6 Barley, the feeders' grain.
 - 7 Rye, the grain of hardiness.
 - 8 Flax, the oil and linen plant.
 - 9 Peas, the crop of quality.
 - 10 Forage crops, the crops of permanence.
 - 11 Root crops, nature's provision for the health of stock in winter.
 - 12 Potatoes, the cheapest human food.
 - 13 Corn, the dry farm fodder for the warmer parts.
 - 14 Insect enemies of field crops.
 - 15 Diseases of Potatoes.
 - 16 Appendix.

Crop Production in Western Canada

contains 428 pages—is printed on good paper, has large clear, readable type, and is relieved by over 175 descriptive illustrations and tables.

Seven Days' Free Trial

We want every farmer interested in producing bigger and better crops to send for *Crop Production in Western Canada*. If, after seven days reading, he is satisfied it is the biggest and best book value he ever had, he sends us only \$1.50—half the original price of the book. If, on the other hand, he feels it is not worth \$1.50, he sends it back unsold within seven days and the transaction is closed.

Here is your opportunity to refresh your mind on a great many points you have let slip and at the same time get new information on things you never thought of, without cost or obligation.

This Offer May Not Appear Again—Mail The Coupon Today

The Grain Growers' Guide
Book Department
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me Hon. John Bracken's book, *Crop Production in Western Canada*, on this offer. I am a Guide subscriber and will, within seven days after receiving the book, either send you \$1.50—or remail to you unsold.

NAME _____

P.O. _____ PROV. _____
Print your name and address.

young warriors had been made under the established circumstances of self-torture, to prove manly endurance, while the old warriors had recounted their prowess, mainly in horse-stealing and murder.

"I was riding with the advanced scouts, when we came upon a camp fire still alight, with an abandoned dough-cake in the ashes. It was at the edge of an abrupt descent, down the wooded slope of which ran the trail, leading to what appeared to be the left of their position. Streamers of red and white calico, the spoils of Fort Pitt, hung from the branches of a tree on the opposite crest of a bare glacis-slope. The valley, about five hundred yards wide, intersected by a sluggish creek, widening into a swamp, and fringed here and there with willows. The hill salient, and the swampy stream followed the outline of the foot of the slope, eventually to join the Saskatchewan, which I knew to be about five miles to the south.

"The crest of the hill was thickly wooded, and the field-glasses disclosed what seemed to be long lines of rifle-pits along its edge. They were skillfully concealed, however; even the loose red earth dug out in their construction had been hidden by broken branches of trees stuck in to represent a living growth. There was not a sign or sound of movement; the very streamers drooped in the still morning air.

"Steele and his men were close behind, but withdrawn from the brow to escape observation. The ground on our side of the valley was hemmed in with thick bush, which left little room for formation, except a small space to the right rear, where the wagons were subsequently corralled.

"Nothing more was to be learned from this side, so I descended with Scout Patton to reconnoitre. We reached the bottom of the valley and were close to the little stream, when his horse suddenly sank to the girths. I reined back and he scrambled with difficulty to solid ground. It was useless to proceed farther, as it was evident our horses could not cross there. We returned to the crest of the hill without being fired upon. The enemy evidently wishes to draw us into an ambushade and calculated that I would go blundering on with my force. I subsequently found that the attractive streamers, which I had distrusted as being at variance with the usages of Indian warfare, would have enticed us into the re-entering angle made by their main line of rifle-pits. A long and deep shelter-trench, admirably constructed and concealed, gave a flanking fire on the left face of their position, into which the trail led.

"The field-gun was ordered up and opened fire from the edge of the descent, which quickly drew a heavy response. I deployed the small force at my disposal and ordered Major Steele's mounted police and scouts to extend to the left, dismount and descend the hill to a fringe of willow bush along the edge of the creek.

"The Voltigeurs, under Colonel Hughes and Major Prevost, went down the hill at the double and extended along the creek on the right of the dismounted cavalry, and the Winnipeg Light Infantry, under Major Thibadeau, took what cover they could get, on the right again, in the willow bushes on the edge of the swamp. Two companies of the Winnipeg battalion, under Colonel Osborne Smith, were held in support on the hill, while Major Hatton's Alberta Mounted Rifles were dismounted and ordered to cover the right flank, where the wood was thickest.

"As I rode along the ridge, an admirable view of the entire position was gained. No sooner had my men extended than the whole line of rifle-pits opened fire from the opposite summit for about a mile. But the fire was without much effect, for the range was four hundred yards, my men had taken advantage of all possible cover in the willows, and steadily returned it. Lieut Strange had got the exact range—600 yards—of the pits, with a few common shell. He then tried shrapnel, evidently without much effect, as the

fire from the pits did not slacken. Their occupants had also got the range of the field-gun with long-range Sharp rifles and the wicked ping of the bullets made it desirable to order the gun detachment to lie down. Number Two sponging and ramming home while kneeling.

"The officer alone stood to watch the effect of his fire. There was no cover for the gun, and it could not be withdrawn without losing its coign of vantage, though its position was changed once to enfilade in succession both faces of the salient line of rifle-pits. On the failure of shrapnel, a few rounds of the special case with leaden balls were tried, with no better result, and Lieut. Strange again had recourse to common shell with percussion fuses. These, bursting in the loose earth thrown up before the pits, exploded in them, killing, as we afterwards learned, one Indian and wounding three others, in one of the large shelter-trenches. The enemy bolted from some of the pits thus enfiladed into the woods, from which they kept up a desultory fire.

"Meanwhile, I saw some of the infantry endeavoring to cross the swamp. They sank waist high in black mud, and even had they succeeded in crossing there was before them only the open slope of gradual glacis, swept by the fire from the pits. I descended to the position occupied by the Voltigeurs and Steele's Scouts. Being the only mounted man in the valley, the enemy honored me with a special salute and I dismounted, not wishing to draw fire and desiring also to test the position, which could be done only on foot. Constable McRae, of the North-West Mounted Police, was here wounded, receiving a bullet in the left leg. He objected with emphasis to being removed until he had used up his cartridges on the hostiles.

"I saw that my men were at a great disadvantage, being overlooked by the enemy, who could see almost every man as he lay, while my force could judge of the whereabouts of the Indians only by the smoke of their rifles and so could effect little damage by their upward rifle-fire on men in pits who were careful not to expose themselves. Direct advance, even if practicable, would I was sure entail very severe loss while crossing the swamp and open glacis, and I determined to try a turning movement round the enemy's right. I ordered Major Steele to retire his men, mount, and make a detour under cover of the bush to our left, to see if he could find a crossing and turn the enemy's position while their attention was occupied in front. To this end, the infantry and the field-gun kept up a slow but steady fire.

"Steele reported that the enemy's position extended a mile and a half and that he could find no way of turning it with his few men. I therefore sent an order for him to return. By this time Major Hatton reported the enemy on our right circling round our rear and firing into the corral. The thick bush formed an impenetrable screen for their movements, and I ordered the corral to be retired out of



Sons of Tribal Chiefs

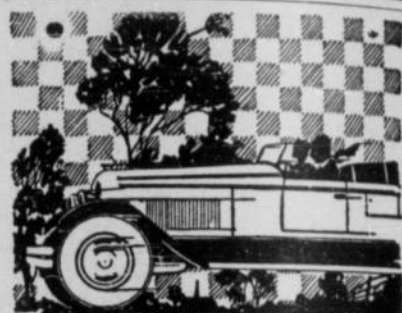
The noble outlines of Poundmaker's face are plainly discernible in that of his aging son Sakamataynew, (left). When Mr. Cameron took these pictures in 1925, Mistatim Awasis or Horse Child (right) was the only surviving son of Big Bear.



IMMORTALITY CERTAIN

Swedenborg's great work on Heaven and Hell and the life after death. 400 pages only 25c. postpaid.

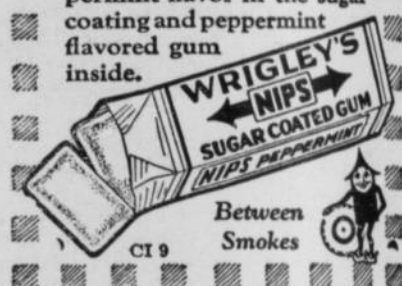
B.C. LAW, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.



WRIGLEYS

Add to the joy of the open road—this pleasure-giving refreshment.

A sugar-coated gum that affords double value. Peppermint flavor in the sugar coating and peppermint flavored gum inside.



Between Smokes



Delicious Oyster Stew

Being doubly creamy, St. Charles Milk so enriches an oyster stew that it is irresistible. Try it.

FREE RECIPE BOOK

Write The Borden Co Limited, Montreal.

3127

Borden's ST. CHARLES MILK

Guard Against "Flu" With Musterole

Just Rub Away Danger

Influenza, Grippe and Pneumonia usually start with a cold. The moment you get those warning aches, rub on good old Musterole.

Musterole relieves the congestion and stimulates circulation. It has all the good qualities of the old mustard plaster without the blister. First you feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief. Have Musterole handy for emergency use. It may prevent serious illness.

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd. Montreal



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

fire. Colonel Smith came to me and expressed his opinion as to the hopelessness of farther advance with the handful of men at our disposal. We could neither abandon our wagons nor cross them to the other side, the force had eaten nothing since 3.30 a.m., and the horses had not been unharnessed for eight hours. Moreover, we had only one day's rations then on hand, and the affairs at Duck Lake, Fish Creek and Cut Knife made me cautious; I did not think it advisable to sacrifice men for more than doubtful results when I was hourly expecting reinforcements from Battleford and a complete capture might be effected. Our half-breed guides were confident that the Indians would await a second attack, which might be delivered under more favourable conditions; and it was decided to retire.

"Beside Constable McRae, Privates Lemai and Marcotte, of the 65th Voltigeurs, were reported seriously wounded. I applied to an officer of the Voltigeurs, who informed me that all the wounded had been brought up except Lemai, who would die anyway, and that the stretcher-party refused to go to the advanced position where he had fallen. I pointed out that he was responsible for his men, as I was responsible for him, and asked him if he expected me to go on the quest myself. The naivete of that officer's reply as he turned on his heel was too funny: I simply laughed. It was:

"General, I've been shot at quite enough today, and I'm damned if I go down there again!"

"Under the circumstances, there was nothing for it but to accept the role so impolitely left me. Ordering my son to open a sharp fire of case shot to cover the advance of my stretcher-party, I went to Dr. Pare, of the 65th, who came with alacrity, as did also Father Prevost, chaplain of the battalion, with crucifix in hand to administer the last rites of the church. We found the man well to the front, in an exposed position; and I must admit some impatience, which the good priest did not seem to share, during the confession of sin. I suggested to the brave padre the desirability of lumping the details, which he did, and placing the wounded man, under Dr. Pare's directions, in the stretcher, the party moved up the hill, I bringing up the rear with the man's rifle. The fire grew hotter as we ascended; the rear man dropped his end of the stretcher, and I took his place. Thus General Jingo, who finished his first fight by kicking his general, met a just retribution in having to carry his wounded off his last field.

"The Force returned to Fort Pitt, to remain for some days awaiting the arrival of provisions; and thus ended the Battle of Frenchman's Butte."

CHAPTER XXII Safe!

For two more days we travelled, much against our wishes, eastward, living on wild carrots dug by the Indians from the prairie sod, on balls of down-ducklings just out of the shell, driven by waders in the sloughs ashore and killed with sticks, and on the little flour we had managed to bring with us. We urged our Indians to free us so that we might find our way back to the camp of the troops. They refused. Should Big Bear's men discover and kill us they would be held responsible, they argued, and they were unwilling to accompany us. On Sunday, May 31, the Rev. Mr. Quinney held service. Camp was not moved that day, and we were overjoyed when at a council later our guards, with no very good grace, consented to let us go.

Next morning early we were on our way westward. A long hard tramp lay ahead of us; we had but one flour bannock for a dozen mouths, yet we stepped out feeling equal to any test of endurance, for at last we were free!—going to meet "our own people" after this sickening two months of privation, of unrelieved menace, of soul-racking suspense. We must have made nearly forty miles. Late afternoon found us almost under the shadow of Frenchman's Butte. We had crossed the streams waist deep in frigid water, but chilled and jaded though we were, Quinney, Dufresne and I left the women with the others in a bluff beside the Little Red Deer and toiled on. Before leaving I

You know your Bread will be the best
if you use

Quaker Flour

Always the Same Always the Best

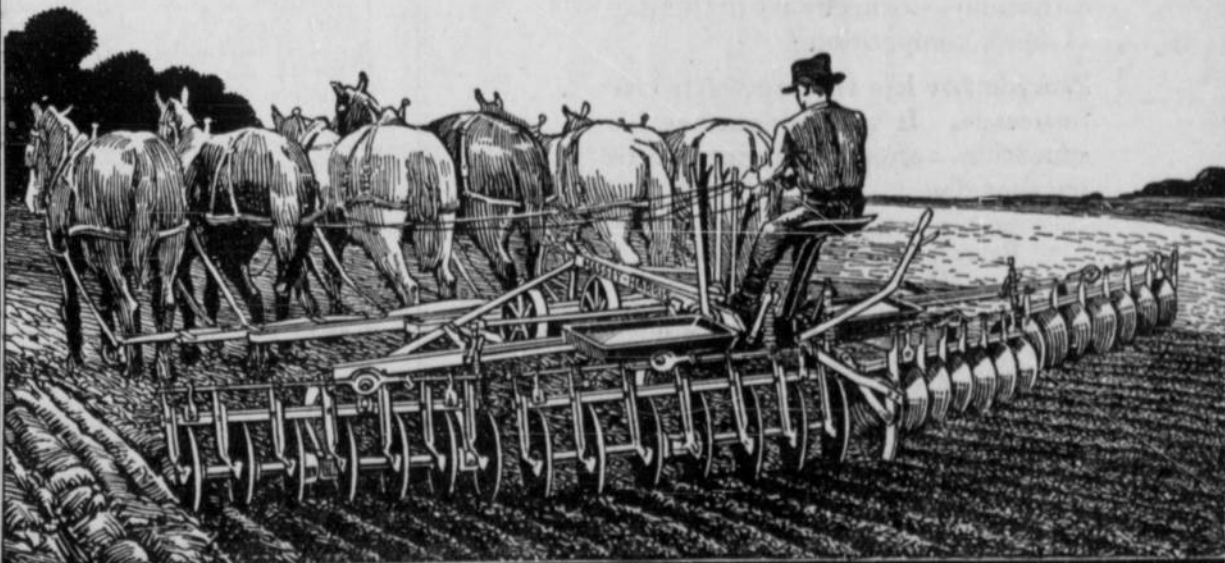
Finest, lightest loaves of even texture will delight
your family and mark you as an expert home baker.

431

Money back if Quaker Flour does not give you the utmost satisfaction

7 Important features of Massey-Harris No.14 wide Disc Harrow

- ① → **WEIGHT EQUALIZER**—With lever, operator can equalize weight on inner and outer gangs, thereby securing even depth of harrowing all the way across the machine.
- ② → **SEPARATE FRAMES FOR GANGS**—Inner gangs and outer gangs having separate frames adjust themselves to the land independently of each other. Thorough harrowing results.
- ③ → **CENTRE CONTROL**—All levers are convenient to the operator. Cutting angle of the gangs and the pressure can be adjusted without leaving the seat.
- ④ → **CENTRE DRAFT**—Arrangement of frame makes direct draft possible. This reduces side draft making it easier for the horses or tractor and relieving the harrow of unnecessary strain.
- ⑤ → **ALEMITE LUBRICATION**—Easy and quick to use. Lubricant is shot to the bearings under high pressure. Ensures smooth running and lessens wear.
- ⑥ → **KEEN CUTTING DISCS**—High quality discs with long tapered edges penetrate easily and have the correct dish for the most effective work.
- ⑦ → **STRONG CONSTRUCTION**—Being all metal Massey-Harris Wide Disc Harrows are strong and durable. They are made in two sizes:—24 Discs, 12 ft.; 28 Discs, 14 ft. Your Local Massey-Harris Agent will be glad to give you full particulars.



MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1847 - 81 YEARS

TORONTO · MONTREAL · MONCTON · WINNIPEG · BRANDON · REGINA · SASKATOON
SWIFT CURRENT · YORKTON · CALGARY · EDMONTON · VANCOUVER
-AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Red Rose Orange Pekoe is the finest
tea in the best package—Aluminum



What Chance Will He Have?

THAT chubby young son whom you hold aloft with such pride will some day have ambition. Ten or fifteen years from now he will need an education which will enable him better to "carry on" in your place or to become successful in some other vocation.

Will you be financially able then to give him the advantages of such a training—so necessary in this day of keen competition?

Provide for his future with Life Insurance. It will guarantee his education—should you not live to see that day.

Welcome the Life Insurance
Representative to your home.
He is your friend.



Life Insurance Service

527-A

changed the ragged trousers I wore for a better pair secured somehow in the camp. It was in the pocket of these discarded trousers, hanging on a tree, that I left the big brass key of the store at Frog Lake which I turned in the lock after the massacre began. One day I hoped I might return to that wild and lonely spot and endeavor to find it, but I never did. It was all that remained of the Hudson's Bay Company's business at Frog Lake.

Shortly after leaving the bluff the long clear whistle of a steamboat fell on our startled ears. It came from the Saskatchewan, three or four miles distant. We could not see the boat, but the familiar, homely sound was for us the most entrancing music, spurring us on, for it meant that help, that friends, that relief from a strain that had become almost unendurable, were almost within hail.

Nightfall was coming on rapidly and we were anxious to reach the summit of the Butte before dark, for we hoped from this commanding point to sight the camp of the troops. Aching from head to blistered feet, we dragged ourselves up the wooded slope and well-nigh exhausted at length reached the top.

The sun had set but light enough remained to show us something of the surrounding country. We crept guardedly out on the bald round summit, for Indian scouts if there were any about—and it will be evident we knew nothing with certainty as to the location of either troops or Indians—could see us even more readily from the bottom than could we them from the top. Under cover of the scrub, I slipped over to the side whence, six days before, we had decamped on the morning we heard of the troops' arrival at Pitt.

There stood the Thirst Dance lodge. It looked brown and deserted, for the sun had scorched its green roofing of leaves. Suddenly I made out two mounted men swiftly circling the lodge. I beckoned to Dufresne. He joined me. I pointed to the riders and the half-breed started.

"Indians!" I whispered. "No Red-coats. See their clothes!"

Dufresne stared. "Sure!" he returned. "Big Bear's men, I guess. Indians sure."

We crept back and told Quinney. All day we had tried to induce him not to expose himself needlessly, against the possibility of Indian prowlers in our vicinity, but without success. Now he lost his head completely.

"They're white troops, not Indians!" he cried. "We are saved!"

He was deaf to Dufresne and me. He pulled a white handkerchief from his pocket, rushed out on the bare summit and waved it, shouting like a madman. Another rider tore along the bushes at the foot of the slope. I pointed him out to Dufresne.

"Yes," he muttered. "And see the squad drawn up in the shadow of the bluff yonder! Just the size—Big Bear's warriors!"

I looked at Quinney—and I would be ashamed to say with what bitterness just then. To think that after all we had come through, with safety almost within our grasp, fate, her tool this madman and his blundering perversity, should step between us and the goal! We were trapped. We were under no illusion. We had been told, often enough and bluntly enough, the penalty that would follow any attempt at escape. And we were in no doubt, Dufresne, the half-breed, and I, as to the identity of the men even then, probably, crawling towards us up the slope to shoot us down.

Dufresne only was armed. He walked to the centre of the open space and stood with his gun in his hands, waiting. "Well, you can only die once," he said grimly.

I went toward him, but he asked me to keep away and I did. He had Cree blood in his veins. We should surely be killed, but if not too close to a white man he might be spared.

Quinney continued to shout. Presently an answer came—an Indian yell! I saw his face pale, but he shouted again, desperately, even louder than before. Was he actually mad? A pause followed.

It was now too dark to see the group at the foot of the Butte. A voice came at length through the gloom.

"Who are you?"

Plain Anglo-Saxon!

Quinney fairly danced. Dufresne and I listened, silent, bewildered. Could they actually be white men and not Indians?

The missionary shouted again. "I'm Mr. Quinney, and here's Mr. Cameron!" Again the voice: "Well, if you're white men, come down!"

So Quinney was right, after all—Dufresne and I wrong. We cheered, cheered wildly then—yelled like maniacs. The others answered. But it might easily have been the other way about; the judgment of the native and myself should have been at least as good as that of the missionary, and I still maintain that caution, not blind guessing, was what the situation demanded.

I passed the reverend gentleman, but he was close behind. I made fast time. Nearing the foot of the Butte, he gasped: "Let me go in ahead, will you?" The one momentous fact to me just then was that we were safe and whether I went in first or last was a matter of slight importance. I humored my clerical companion's vanity by falling back and allowing him to get into the spotlight.

We walked into a detail of scouts under Major Dale, General Strange's brigade officer, on their way from the camp of the Alberta Field Force to the landing of the steamboat we had heard earlier in the day. General Middleton was aboard, coming from Battleford with more troops to reinforce General Strange.

Our reception was overwhelming. I met old acquaintances, mounted policemen. The major detailed two men to accompany us to camp, now located in the Little Red Deer valley, a mile north of the battlefield. The scouts dismounted and made us ride, walking beside the horses. The sentries safely passed, at eleven o'clock we were ushered into the presence of General Strange.

"Gunner Jingo" was stretched comfortably under the blankets in his tent, but he sat up and shook our hands warmly while he expressed his gratification. He had marched five hundred miles to liberate us and he looked his satisfaction at the accomplishment of his purpose.

General Strange was a typical British officer of the old school, a fellow-campaigner of Lord Roberts when both were subalterns in India. Tall, lank, rugged, brave, outspoken and generous, he was the idol of his command. His striking figure made him a conspicuous target at Frenchman's Butte. To others fell the rewards and honors of the campaign, but the West knew what was due to General Strange for his prompt action in organizing his column and for his splendid march from Calgary to Fort Pitt with the Alberta Field Force.

The general ordered his cook to get us up the best the camp afforded—some meal, that! I was shaking from chill and excitement and just before we began supper an officer of the North-West Mounted Police came into the tent and stretching himself on the ground opposite me held out a tin cup.

"Drink it," he said. "You'll feel better."

I took the big cup. It was full of rum.

I drank the rum—all of it. Supper finished, I went with him to his tent, which I was invited to make my headquarters. Two reverend gentlemen were also his guests on the expedition, Canon George McKay and the Rev. Wm. P. McKenzie, both of Macleod, Alberta. I think the only thing about me affected by the rum was my tongue. I talked incessantly until three in the morning—lay and talked and shook. It was like the ague, that shaking, and I could not shake it off at once. Remember, I had not seen a new face or heard a friendly voice that dared to say what it felt like saying, or heard a scrap of news from the outside world—my world—for two long wretched months. I do not wonder I shook.

Before daylight next morning a detail had brought in Mrs. Quinney, Halpin and the remainder of our party.

CHAPTER XXIII

With the Alberta Field Force

Captain Perry next morning outfitted me with a pair of riding breeches and other necessary clothing and assigned a

horse for my exclusive use. Major Steele, with a party of scouts, was starting on Big Bear's trail. My request that I be allowed to accompany him was promptly vetoed by the general. I had already been exposed to sufficient danger, he said; the Indians would probably recognize me, in which event I would be singled out by them for special attention. He was glad, however, to enlist me as guide and scout to his column from Frenchman's Butte to the Beaver River, seventy miles to the north.

I spent the day in necessary rest and in preparation for my new duties. Wherever I went I was an object of immense interest to teamsters and volunteers. I am afraid I found much unholy satisfaction in trying to appear unconscious of this—I was pretty young. It was, I think, my first taste of fame—a dangerous thing that has turned older and wiser heads than mine. I believe I got over it, but it was pleasant while it lasted. If I spoke to a man he thought himself signally honored. One, a teamster, gave me a hat.

General Middleton had arrived and gone over the ground of the Frenchman's Butte fight with General Strange. On June 4, at two in the morning, a courier arrived with word from Major Steele of an engagement at Loon Lake, fifty miles to the north-east, with Big Bear. General Strange had wished to go with some of Middleton's cavalry to the support of Steele. The commanding general, however, preferred to await a report from Steele. On June 4 he decided he would himself follow the major with his cavalry and ordered Strange north to the Beaver River to cut off Big Bear's retreat should the chief move in that direction.

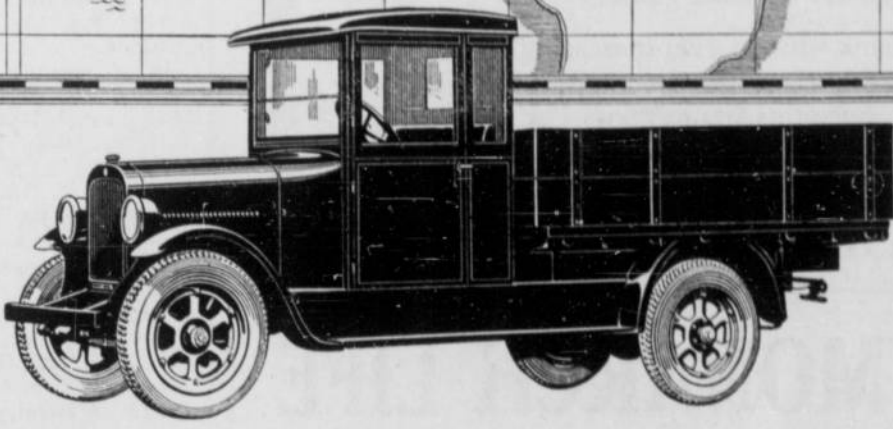
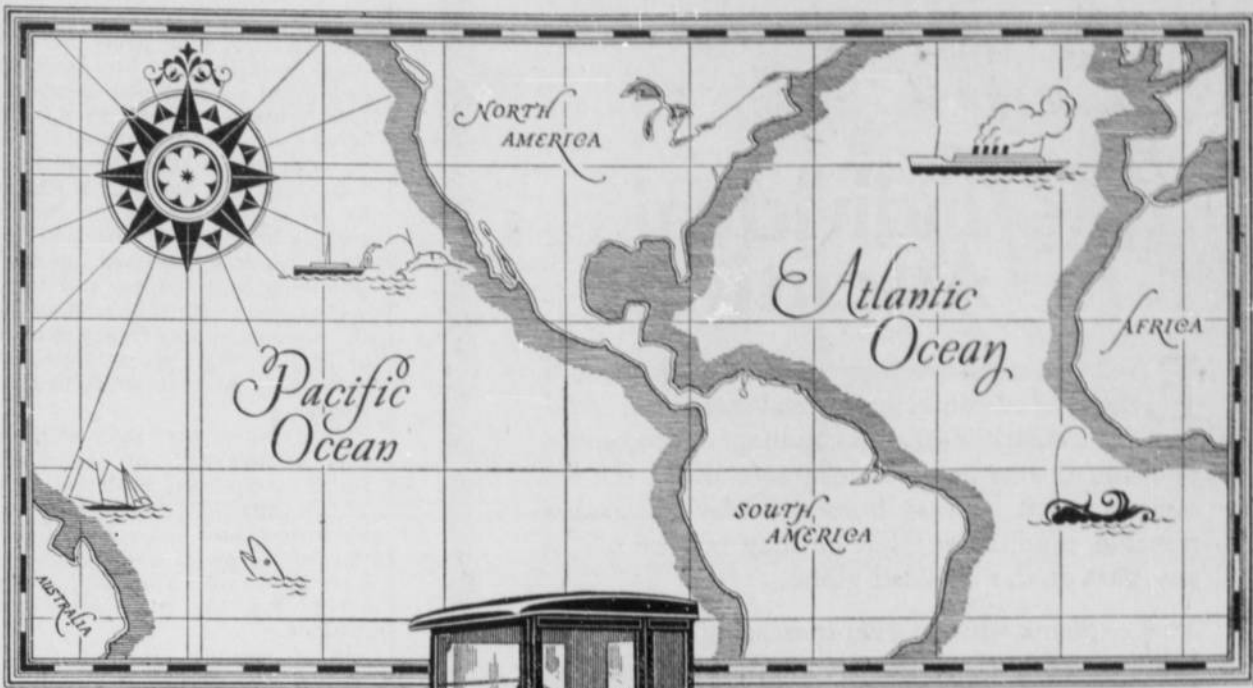
On June 6 General Strange moved out to Onion Lake. I rode, as guide, at the head of the column. In the evening we came upon and killed two steers; the fresh meat made an acceptable variation from a monotonous diet of bacon, hardtack and canned corned beef. Next night we camped on the banks of beautiful Frog Lake, and the following day saw us nearing the Chippewyan reservation at Beaver River.

I was riding with the advance scouts fifteen miles ahead of the column. We crossed two heavy muskegs, dismounted and leading our horses, the ground so soft they sank to the knees. The added weight of a rider might have sunk them permanently. Following us, the nine-pounder was dragged with ropes through these bogs by the infantry, the horses first being detached and roads corduroyed across the nasty big mounds of quaking mud, grass and water.

About three o'clock our advance party was cautiously approaching through the timber the Hudson's Bay Company's post at the Chippewyan reservation. When, perhaps four hundred yards off, an Indian emerged from the main building carrying a sack of flour. He wore a scarlet upper garment and I took him for one of Big Bear's men, who had secured a few police tunics left by Captain Dickens when he abandoned Fort Pitt. The Indian mounted his horse and rode away.

Now we felt no urge to engage the whole of Big Bear's following. We were only four and there were three hundred of them. In open country we should have had all outdoors to ride over. Here there was only one line of retreat—the trail—the country being thickly wooded. Also, the trail was crooked and the Indians might by taking some short-cut unknown to us head us off. We therefore moved quietly back for a mile, and crossing a creek tied our horses in the woods on the other side. Here we were able to watch the trail and reasonably certain the Redskins could not outflank us. We boiled our tea kettle over a few sticks and sent a scout back fifteen miles to tell General Strange we had located the Indians.

The sun was sinking when reinforcements, some forty men under Major Hatton, arrived. We moved ahead and near the post dismounted, left a few men with the horses and advanced rapidly in skirmishing order till we reached the open before the buildings; then broke into a run. But we found no Indians. They had no doubt had a



SERVICE—Always and Everywhere

Completeness and accessibility of service facilities add definitely to the value of the owner's investment in Graham Brothers Trucks and Commercial Cars—at work throughout the world.

near you with skilled mechanics and genuine repair parts — equipped to give immediate service at low cost. No long lay-ups. No waiting for parts. No costly delays.

There is a Dodge Brothers Dealer

GRAHAM BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS

Sold and Serviced by
Dodge Brothers
Dealers Everywhere

Built by
Graham Brothers
(Canada) Limited

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building
Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

328

One Man ALONE PULLS BIG STUMPS EASY

SEND No Money Pull stumps thirty days, before sending a penny — then take a year to pay

Kirstin

One-Man Stump Puller Gives you Strength of 992 men. Yank out Big Stumps without help or horses. Four Speed, Double-Action puller, mounted on wheels for easy moving. Guaranteed three years.

LOW FACTORY PRICES New Low Factory to Farm Prices. Now you can clear land at cost of few cents per stump and pay as you use. Write for Catalog, Big, new book on Land Clearing. Full of pictures, facts and figures. Postal brings it FREE.

A. J. Kirstin Co., 623 Queen St., 800, Ont.

FREE BOOK on Land Clearing



EACH branch manager of this Bank gives a farmer customer individual attention. And with him, nearly 600 other managers co-operate that the farmer may have a safe place for his savings; that he may borrow under the easiest possible conditions; that he may buy or sell in any part of the civilized globe.

This explains why an ever-increasing number of farmers make use of the thoroughly modern and friendly service this Bank offers.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

165



MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

WINNIPEG

Comparative Progress by Seven-Year Periods

As at Dec. 31	Assurance in Force	Assets	Paid to Policyholders
1913	\$6,762,506.00	\$538,193.09	\$56,893.76
1920	25,564,980.00	1,819,453.97	517,900.81
1927	52,512,422.00	7,080,954.14	2,275,015.24
	57,583,796.00		

Including Double Indemnity Accident Assurance of \$5,071,374.00.

LIBERAL PROFITS PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS

Send for copy of full Annual Report

Advantages of Investing by Mail

The man who invests by mail enjoys the following advantages:

1. He is never stampeded into hasty action. His selection of securities is made deliberately and after careful investigation.
2. He has the benefit of the advice of our Investors' Service, which is conducted by experts who devote all their time to analyzing securities and selecting those best suited to each individual's needs.
3. He puts his funds to work immediately. There is no loss of interest.
4. His investment affairs are kept secret.

Many of our most successful clients invest entirely by mail. Why not ask our Investors' Service to help you with your investment problems?

Write to-day for form on which to list your securities for analysis.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.

Limited

Investment Bankers

Metropolitan Building

Toronto

guard and seen us when we first sighted them.

It was long after dark when General Strange came up and the balance of his command not until daybreak. We camped at the old trading post and next morning with eight scouts I went on to the Beaver River, eight miles farther north. At the Roman Catholic mission two miles from the river we found a quantity of furs belonging to a half-breed rebel named Montour in Big Bear's camp. These we appropriated. It was like a circus, watching some of the fellows getting the packs on the backs of their horses. A white man's horse objects fiercely to fur of any sort; a bearskin is his pet aversion. They snorted, bucked and kicked, trembling with fright, and then raced madly away with the flopping packs on their rumps adding frenzy to terror. But at length we all got safely aboard and rode away to hide our plunder in the woods.

At a hut on the banks of the river a mile or two east of the mission we found camp-fires recently abandoned and the offal of a slaughtered ox. Here we turned west and entering several of the houses on the reservation secured more good furs. The Chippewyans were bebels and the confiscation therefore justified.

Next evening, June 9, the Chippewyans, who had left Big Bear after Frenchman's Butte, with Father Legoff, their priest, having crossed the Beaver from Cold Lake six miles north, surrendered to General Strange. In the morning Major Butler and I went to their lodges and ordered the men to bring their arms and march behind us to the general's camp, a mile away. The priest pleaded hard for his misguided flock, but unavailingly. They were disarmed and the ringleaders, among them my friend Catfish, arrested. A board of enquiry, at which the white prisoners testified, held them for trial.

Next day with two other scouts I made the round of the reservation. Revolvers at full cock in our hands, we galloped up to each cabin in turn. We found no Indians, but we did discover and appropriate some prime beaver and bear skins. Those furs to-day would be worth some thousands of dollars, but lest it be thought that I made a fortune out of the plunder I may mention that the total value of all the furs I obtained, apart from what I gave away, was at that time one hundred and fifty dollars.

June 24 we started with the remainder of the troops under General Middleton, whose pursuit of Big Bear had been blocked by impassable muskies and who had joined us on the 14th, on the return to Fort Pitt. Arriving there I learned that Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney had been brought in by William McKay and a party of scouts; they had been found with some half-breeds who had withdrawn from Big Bear after Frenchman's Butte and were moving toward Pitt. These half-breeds posed as loyal, but in the case of one of them at least the fiction would not hold.

This was Pierre Blondin, the man who—though as afterward developed, from no commendable motive—bought Mrs. Gowanlock from the Indians, who appeared before her in her deceased husband's overcoat and who wore all my best clothing in the camp. Poirier, whom I have mentioned before, was responsible for the half-breed's undoing. Blondin spoke good English. Some scouts had gathered round him one evening and were being entertained with a recital of his heroic acts, when Poirier chanced to pass and caught some of his remarks. Going up to Blondin and jerking the coat off his back, the Frenchman exclaimed:

"You're the hound who would have mistreated a white woman, eh? Where did you get these clothes?"

The scouts were dumb for a moment; then they asked for explanations. Poirier gave them briefly and the infuriated men turned on Blondin, stripped him and dragged him toward the Saskatchewan. It might have been the finish for Blondin but for the captain of one of the steam-boats then lying at Pitt. He rescued the half-breed, though not before he had been badly mauled and was almost dead from

terror. That was the last Fort Pitt saw of Pierre Blondin.

The McLeans and all other white prisoners had also arrived in our absence, reaching Pitt on June 21. After Steele's fight at Loon Lake the Wood Crees refused longer to camp with Big Bear's band. The latter thereupon turned east and the Wood Crees, with the prisoners, continued north as far as Lac des Isles, east of Cold Lake, where the captives were given their freedom. They were all well, though several were taken ill with typhoid soon after reaching Pitt.

Wandering Spirit forsook Big Bear's band and went with the Wood Crees, probably fearing death at the hands of his followers for leading them into trouble.

On July 1 we left Pitt by steamboat for Battleford. The luxury of such a mode of travel we could fully appreciate after wading through interminable swamps and muskies.

From various sources I have gleaned the following particulars of the Loon Lake fight:

On June 2nd as already related, Major Steele with seventy-five mounted men left the Little Red Deer River to follow Big Bear's trail and endeavour to release the remainder of the prisoners. Ten miles out a note dropped by Mr. McLean saying that all were well and the party was moving in a north-easterly direction was picked up. At noon the scouts camped, twenty-five miles out, for dinner. Canon McKay, in the advance when the command moved again, came upon and fired at two Indian scouts, who escaped. These Indians waited in ambush and shot Scout J. Fisk of the advance party, breaking his arm. The main body was dismounted and extended at once. They rushed through the brush, firing at random as they advanced, but no Indians were uncovered.

Fisk rode on pluckily without a murmur. Camp was made for the night forty-five miles north-east. At day-break the march was resumed and at nine o'clock the advance scouts came on the Indian camp beside a lake at the foot of a wooded hill. Only three tepees were standing. Most of the Indians had already that morning forded an arm of the lake to a peninsula ahead, endeavouring to avoid the troops.

Major Steele at once dismounted his men and they opened fire on Indians crossing the ford and on the tepees. Little Poplar had already crossed, but hearing the firing he rallied the Indians and hurried back to engage the scouts. Three Indians were shot as they ran from the tepees, one the Wood Cree chief Cut Arm, a good friend to the prisoners. It was the unfortunate penalty of bad associations. Miss Kitty McLean was crossing the ford when the fight began with a small child on her arm. A bullet passed between her head and the child's and another cut her shawl, but she reached the other side uninjured.

The Indians were crawling up the hill under cover of the brush but the scouts continued to advance and drove them back. One man was shot by Scout William Fielders at a distance of ten feet. The attackers' rifles got so hot at times from the rapid firing that they had to drop them and allow them to cool. Three more Indians were wounded, one of these Little Poplar finished by mistake as he was attempting to crawl back to his own people. Lone Man's horse was shot under him, the ball passing through his barrel behind the Indian's legs.

Canon McKay endeavoured to parley with the enemy. A white flag was hoisted and standing behind a tree he demanded that they give up the prisoners. The hostiles answered with a volley from their guns. Mr. McLean sent by a friendly Indian named Francois Mellon a letter to the troops, but the messenger was shot through the elbow while crossing a swamp and had to return. A second attempt at parley was repelled like the first, the Indians shouting that they would annihilate the scouts.

At the end of three hours Major Steele, finding himself with his small force unable to follow up his advantage, ordered a retreat and retired twelve miles to await reinforcements, carrying



The figure at the left is that of Mrs. Gowanlock. This photograph was sent to The Guide by a friend, Mrs. D. C. Dempsey, of Belleville, Ontario, who says: "Mrs. Gowanlock's people were farmers near St. Catharines. Mrs. Gowanlock came home from the west a broken down woman and never recovered from the hardships she endured. She died not long afterwards."

his wounded with him. These were Sergeant Major William Fury of the North-West Mounted Police, shot through the chest, and Scouts William West and J. Fisk of the Alberta Field Force.

General Middleton came up with Steele and the augmented force of three hundred cavalry, after a delay of a day or two to make pack saddles and travoys, reached the scene of Steele's fight on June 7. The Indians by this time were miles ahead. Middleton followed their trail across the ford. At the farther side of the peninsula he found a muskeg nearly two miles wide. It was almost impassable for the heavy horses of the cavalry, although the Indians had managed to cross with their light ponies after discarding everything not absolutely indispensable, such as sides of bacon, bags of flour and other heavy articles. The general decided it was useless to pursue the fleeing hostiles farther and returned to Pitt.

From Loon Lake north to Lac des Isles the march was terribly hard on the prisoners. The ladies were obliged to walk, often through water, with heavy bundles on their backs. Their clothing was torn, their feet were cut and bruised through their wornout moccasins. At the Beaver River the prisoners pleaded to be allowed to return to Pitt, but the Indians insisted on their accompanying them still farther. Although the bands had separated after leaving Loon Lake, most of Big Bear's followers going east, the Chippewyans west and the Wood Crees north with the prisoners, the Wood Crees still feared that the prisoners might if liberated fall in with stragglers from Big Bear's band.

They crossed the Beaver River on logs and in boats made of ox-hide stretched on willow withes. Stanley Simpson swam the river several times, helping the Indians cross, in order to secure tea and other luxuries from them for the McLean family. At the last crossing he was exhausted and had he not been rescued by an Indian on a log would have sunk.

A day north of the Beaver River the Indians decided to let them go, and they started on the return to Fort Pitt. It was a long weary march. They had been given a shot gun but no provisions. Stanley Simpson made good use of the gun and kept them from starving, walking double the distance of the others, by hunting rabbits. Even as it was they might have suffered, for thirty mouths are a good many to fill, but they were lucky enough to find an emaciated ox, abandoned as useless by the Indians. He was killed, the meat dried and, tough and tasteless though it was, it helped to keep life in the poor wanderers.

At Loon Lake they were met by a party from General Middleton, who had learned of their release and sent

"MAKE THE GARDEN PAY"

is the title of a new 80-page booklet which the Bank of Montreal has issued and is now distributing free to all who ask for a copy.

This booklet is one of a series distributed by the Bank for the benefit of the farming interests of Canada. It contains practical, scientific and experience-tested advice and suggestions on how to make a vegetable garden pay. It is dedicated to the idea of "An acre garden on every farm in Canada."

A free copy of this valuable booklet is waiting for you at our nearest Branch. Ask for it by mail, telephone, or in person.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$830,000,000

LARGE PROFITS SMALL RISK

STOCK OPTION TRADING
Enables you to control 100 — shares any stock for \$125.00.
Explanatory booklet mailed on request.

HORWOOD & CO.
Keefer Building
MONTREAL

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-seven Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Read the *Classified Ads.*

THE DOMINION BANK

Condensed Statement as at
December 31st, 1927

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up.....	\$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	8,120,524.45
Dividend and Bonus payable January 3rd, 1928.....	240,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	2,106.00

Total Liabilities to the Shareholders.....	\$ 14,362,630.45
Deposits by the Public.....	108,756,919.93
Balances due other Banks in Canada.....	2,199,987.74
Balances due Foreign Banks.....	2,924,818.09
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	7,844,817.00
Bills Payable.....	17,568.00
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	635,915.02

\$136,742,656.23

Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	4,740,097.49
------------------------------------	--------------

\$141,482,753.72

ASSETS

Cash on Hand.....	\$ 13,225,563.54
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves.....	1,900,000.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	8,046,539.01
Bank Balances.....	3,479,981.66

Cash Assets.....	\$ 26,652,084.21
Government and Municipal Debentures, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks.....	21,549,733.45
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds and Stocks.....	15,688,105.35
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	5,886,430.85

Assets immediately available.....	\$ 69,776,353.86
Commercial Loans.....	60,845,951.75
Bank Premises.....	5,531,630.99
Deposited with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation.....	314,650.00
Other Assets.....	274,069.63

\$136,742,656.23

Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	4,740,097.49
--	--------------

\$141,482,753.72

A. W. AUSTIN,
President.

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

When sending money by mail use Bank, Postal or Express Money Orders.

When Faith is Justified

Self respect will compel every man to take steps for his family's protection. Few men can do this by ordinary savings, but most can make ample provision through a Great-West Life Policy adapted to his case



Life Insurance is the medium by which a man may justify his family's faith in him.

Great-West
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Mutual Life endowment policies are a perfect protection for the home and at the same time a model investment for the assured.

HUME CRONYN
President

W. H. SOMERVILLE
General Manager

The Western Empire Life Assurance Company

Extracts from 1927 Report

Assets	\$1,256,196.41
Premium and Interest Income	319,488.09
Policy Reserves	950,375.00
Insurance Issued	1,787,511.00
Insurance in Force	9,276,179.00
Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries since commencing business	313,377.80

Deferred Dividend Result

Paid January 1, 1928

15 PAYMENT LIFE

Amount \$2,000.	Premium \$90.30	Policy No. 369,
Total Premiums Paid	\$1,354.50	Issued Jan. 1st,
Total Cash Value	1,598.00	1913.
Reserve	1,106.00	Paid-up Policy
Surplus over Reserve	\$ 492.00	Option,
		\$2,884.00

Write for Copy of Annual Report

HEAD OFFICE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

clothing and food in wagons for their relief. Arriving at Pitt, they left soon afterward for Battleford and the East by boat.

CHAPTER XXIV

Fort Pitt Once More

I had left Fort Pitt for Battleford only a day or two when the Wood Crees came in from Lac des Isles and surrendered. It was dark when they arrived, that strange man Wandering Spirit with them. Evidently the war chief saw only death ahead of him. Their lodges were pitched, the evening meal was over. Wandering Spirit came to the door of his lodge and called:

"All who wish to look on me once more, come now!"

He went back, dropped on a blanket, and sat staring gloomily into the fire. Half an hour passed. He jumped to his feet, his hand snatched at his waist and flung out clutching his long sheath knife, the blade struck deep into his side and he fell to the ground.

The war chief's aim was bad. He missed his heart, but cut the lung so that a lobe protruded. His time was not yet.

Yes, a strange man, this war chief; suspicious yet no coward; capable of any devilry when the passions of the savage held sway, yet kind and gentle to his family and to others in calmer moods; a slayer of defenceless men, yet daring to recklessness on the battlefield, with a record of many Blackfoot scalps. And in the end sacrificing himself as an atonement for the rest of his band. That he did not succeed was an accident.

"Once a priest always a priest, once a Mason always a Mason, but once a journalist always and forever a journalist," says Rudyard Kipling. For journalist, he might have substituted trader. No sooner was I well out of the clutches of the savages, vowing I never again wanted to see an Indian, than I was ready to go back among them. There is a charm about the red man, with his paint, his feathers, his simplicity, his native eloquence, his irresponsibility—even his dirt, and in the smoke of his camp fires, the crossed and blackened poles of his shifting habitation, the sweep and majesty of his virgin land—something in all this that gets into the blood of his white-skinned brother and sticks there.

There were dollars and furs, bead, silk and feather work, among the Indians who had come in and surrendered at Pitt and I wanted a share of it all. Besides, there was the pay of the troops themselves left at the old fort. Therefore—I think before I was actually altogether aware of it—I found myself absorbed in the business of selecting an outfit.

I met Poirier and engaged him with his team to haul the stuff to Pitt, and I took Henry Quinn to help me deal it out. Then we hit the trail and in four days from Battleford were in Pitt again. We crossed the broad Saskatchewan with some difficulty, pitched our tents near the headquarters of the commanding officer on the hill above the ruins of the old fort and spread our wares in readiness for business. Sentries about the Indian camp a few hundred yards back guarded the surrendered hostiles.

Only a few of the Indians were permitted to leave their camp at a time, yet during the first two days I picked up both furs and fancy work and paper dollars as well. They came with their valuables concealed under their blankets, for the soldiers had a way of accepting anything portable belonging to their charges without exchanging the formalities of yea and nay.

The third morning after our arrival Colonel Osborne Smith, who had been left by General Middleton to receive the surrender of the hostiles, sent word to the Indian camp that all the men were to march with their arms to the open space between the two camps, as he had something to say to them. An hour later they arrived in a body. The Winnipeg Light Infantry in scarlet tunics were drawn up in line to receive them. The Indians were told to pile their guns at a spot designated and to take seats in a half-circle on the ground some distance off.

Colonel Smith spoke. He told them they had been guilty of grave wrong in taking up arms against the Great Mother, but that the heart of the Great Mother was kind and most of them would be forgiven. There were some, however, who had killed defenceless white men, burned buildings and committed other serious offences. These the Great Mother had ordered him to take with him to Battleford. The Great Mother would say later what should be done with them. He would call out the names of those who were wanted and they must step out and take seats together, apart from the others.

He read my deposition and the interpreter called the names of the murderers—Walking the Sky, Manichoo, Napaise—with those of minor offenders between. He called the name of Apischiskoo. I saw the face of the man who had struck the priest in the eye with the butt of his riding-whip and chased on horseback and shot down a poor fugitive, take on a ghastly smile as he rose and walked to the doomed group of his fellows.

When the chief criminals had been taken the redcoats stepped between them and the remainder and they were marched down to the old fort to await the departure of the boat which should carry them to Battleford and judgment. Then the others were told not to forget the mercy of the Great Mother, for many were almost equally guilty. They could return to their reservations but they would not be trusted with their arms. They would be cared for if they were good for the future, as they had been looked after before the trouble, and now they might return to their lodges.

Wandering Spirit was ill in the camp. Miserable Man a fugitive, Kaweechewaymot dead.

Before turning into my blankets I walked over to the lodge of an Indian whom I had known well. He had been arrested that day for some minor offence, but his wife and brother-in-law were there. She was a woman who would have been thought pretty even among civilized peoples. She had a face like one of Gibson's women—a rather thin face with graceful lines and deep intelligent eyes. Her black hair was fine and lustrous and she had the bright coquettish ways of those women always so dangerous to men. Once a white man had fallen in love with her and her husband had gone to the white man's house in the night and tried to kill him. The white man had been sent out by the government to teach the Indians how to farm and raise stock. That weakness—for a tawny oval face—was a failing of too many of the white men whom the government employed to show the ignorant red man how to live.

I talked to the woman, telling her that her husband would soon be free again. In comparison with what others had done, he was unspotted.

Next morning the Indians still discovered means to buy and I stayed on in the camp. With the exception of Wandering Spirit the chief culprits had all been taken and later in the day those remaining at liberty would move out to Onion Lake. About nine o'clock I walked over to see Wandering Spirit.

The war chief was a very sick man. He lay outside his lodge, screened from the sun by a blanket on poles above his head, his long curling hair resting on a pillow, his arms and chest bare except for the encircling bandage hiding his wound.

He turned his deep black eyes as I came up—and listless they looked now, but as soon as he saw me the old fire flashed into them, the fierce blood surged to his face and made it dark as I had so often seen it do before when he was roused. Did he hate me to the last. I have often wondered. The excitement upset him in his weakness; he turned away in distress. I, his enemy, had come to taunt him he thought, perhaps. I stood looking down at him for some moments.

"Have you anything to trade?" I asked at length. "I am here with goods, but to-day I go again. Anything you want you must get now."

He shook his head languidly. "No," he answered wearily, "I want nothing. Anyway I have nothing with which to buy." He looked toward the lodge. "N'Tanis!" His daughter came. He

spoke with her in a low voice, then stretched out his hand to me with a ten-cent piece in it. "At least I have this. She will spend it with you."

I looked at the wasted figure with its weak voice. Could this be the terrible man I had shrunk from on that appalling day at Frog Lake?—whom I had heard boast in the Grass Dance of the scalps he had taken?—who had ruled a camp of savages by the might and dread of his single arm and will? My heart was touched with a strange unreasoning pity for him. I knew that this was a sentiment I had no imaginable excuse for entertaining, yet there it was, uninvited.

"What are you living on?" I asked.

"Nothing, almost nothing. The soldiers are good; they give us bacon and flour every day. But I do not care to eat."

"Fat bacon and mouldy flour are no food for a sick man," I said. "Let

your daughter come with me and I will send you things better for you. Where is the knife—the one you did this with?" I pointed to his wound.

He sent and got it. His blood was still upon the blade. "I will keep this to remember you by," I said.

He nodded assent and I went back to my camp. I gave his daughter jam, canned meat, tea, sugar, butter, biscuit for my old enemy. He was carried on a stretcher to the steamboat, put aboard with the other prisoners and that afternoon they went down the Saskatchewan to Battleford.

The Indians struck their lodges and moved at noon for Onion Lake. Another boat was expected in a day or two from Edmonton and I decided to wait and return by her to Battleford.

Next morning we rode back to Pitt, the steamer arrived in a day or two and we returned to Battleford.

To be concluded in next issue

Getting Out of the Rut

Continued from Page 4

were organized. The application for the pure-bred bulls was successful and the six-year scheme was entered upon.

On the eve of the fair this year three more pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bulls were shipped through Russell to a further livestock improvement centre. This last has been formed in a district peopled mainly by Poles and Ruthenians and hitherto almost inaccessible to pure-bred stock. The new centre is one of the most interesting of our ventures and we shall watch its progress with close attention.

At the beginning of the year 1926, with many birth pangs, the Russell Thoroughbred Breeders' Club came into being. A recent article in The Guide described the difficulties encountered at the inception of this club. Suffice it here to say that all three centres report enthusiastic support and light horse breeding is once more established. In the same year the farmers of Silver Creek, under the auspices of the U.F.M., organized a bacon hog centre and swelled the number of our breeding associations.

This year also saw the formation of the Russell Horticultural Society under the direction of Frank Skinner, of Dropmore, and the Rev. D. D. Millar, who has been an enthusiastic member of the Kildonan society. To the horticulturists we were enabled to hand over practically all the vegetable sections of our prize list and to devote the moneys thus liberated to the encouragement of the field crops.

During 1927 we have turned from livestock to grain. The various organizations are on their own feet and require no further assistance from us. We are free to face the problem of securing by organization and co-operation a higher quality, a better yield and a more lucrative return from our field crops. What the sire is to stock, so is the seed to the grain. The encouragement of the production and the use of quality seed is now our first care.

We have lately formed the Silver Creek Seed Oat Centre. We know that in Silver

Creek we have a district with unrivalled oat lands. The farms are clean and the weather and soil conditions are favorable. We are receiving help from P. Mountain, the president of the Solsgirth Seed Oat Association, and from the other officers of that highly successful organization. We hope to emulate the care that they have devoted to securing a product that can be guaranteed absolutely with standing grain competitions and, with a greatly augmented "grains and grasses" prize list at our annual fair, we hope to secure a revival of interest in what, after all, must comprise the major share of our farm activities—the growing of the crops most suited to our district, the elimination of the wild oat, and the checking of other weed pests that threaten our prosperity. It is not an easy task, but it is one of vital concern to the whole of the community.

In this necessarily hurried outline I have tried to show how we have endeavored to struggle out of our rut. The work has not been easy. It is not yet done. Next year we may attack the problem of hog production. Lately there has come to the district Mr. McDougald, of the Royal Bank, one of the men who helped to raise the Roland Boys' and Girls' Swine Club to its present proud position. He will join us in the work we are trying to do.

I have told of the formation of many co-operative organizations—I have not told the real secret of the success of those formations. Behind each of them there are just one or two men whose enthusiasm is a dynamic force. Happy is the district that possesses such men—men of vision, of infinite patience and of great courage. We need all the ability that we can muster. At times things look hopeless. We have behind us, however, the record of the men and women who built this land in the very teeth of fortune, who persisted in the face of apparently overwhelming odds and who eventually won through. We are trying to carry on their work, to do as they have done.



ASPIRIN

For sore throat, there's a swift and sure way to soothe away the inflammation. Every singer knows the secret! Dissolve Aspirin tablets in pure water, and gargle. Nothing in the whole realm of medicine is more helpful in cases of sore throat. And you probably know how Aspirin dispels a headache; breaks up colds, relieves rheumatic pain, neuralgia, neuritis, lumbago! Just make certain to get genuine Aspirin; it has Bayer on the box, and on each tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

For
TONSILITIS
and
SORE
THROAT

Physicians prescribe Aspirin;
it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) indicating Bayer Manufacture. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the Tablets will be stamped with their "Bayer Cross" trade mark.

MANITOBA'S MUTUAL RECORDS ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Forty-Fourth Annual Report

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash Assets	\$ 427,108.12	Reserve for Cash Premiums	\$ 20,000.00
Buildings, furniture, trucks and equipment	18,200.00	Losses Reported but Un- adjusted	3,249.40
1927 Assessments Unpaid	32,518.45	SURPLUS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	
Balance of Unassessed			1,292,161.67
Premium Notes	837,584.50		
	\$1,315,411.07		\$1,315,411.07
Insurance Written during 1927		\$22,266,312.00	
Increase for the Year 1927		726,240.00	
Total Amount of Business in Force		65,381,656.00	

STRATTON WHITAKER, Secretary-Manager

E. H. MUIR, President M. G. TIDSBURY, Vice-President
A. H. THORPE, Treasurer

This Company is essentially Manitoba's Own Farmers' Mutual, as its entire business is confined to the province of Manitoba, and has been so for the past 44 years, and is the only Mutual Company issuing a Combined Fire, Lightning and Windstorm policy with Blanket Covering.

RAW FURS

Farmers
Trappers Storekeepers

Ship your raw furs by mail or express to
FUR TRADE DEPARTMENT

BEST PRICES
PROMPT RE-
TURNS
A SQUARE
DEAL



Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670


ADDRESS THE NEAREST BRANCH

79 Main St., Winnipeg | 1609 Broad St., Regina | 59 River St. W., Prince | 10179-100 A St.,
Phone 27 311 | Phone 2095 | Phone 3091 | Edmonton
Consignments held 10 days for approval | Phone 5908



The picture of the Kempthorne family of 13 children in a recent Guide provokes this reply from the eight Friesen sisters of Rosthern, Saskatchewan. They have only two brothers and so will have to concede the palm on that score. The father, Peter P. Friesen, now deceased, came to Saskatchewan from Minnesota, but six of the girls are Canadian born, and proud of it.

BUNIONS GONE IN 15 DAYS



I end bunions forever with my new Pedodyne solvent treatment. Pains stop almost instantly. Actual reduction of the enlarged growth starts so fast that your next pair of shoes can be a size smaller—often two sizes smaller.

PROVE IT FREE—Just send your name and address, no money, and the full treatment guaranteed to bring complete results may be yours to try. No obligations—Address:

KAY LABORATORIES, Dept. P242
60 Front St. W. Toronto, Ont.

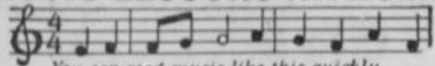
FREE TO YOU \$20 Musical Instrument

Choose ANY

For, we will give you from a \$20.00 quality Violin, Tenor Banjo, Hawaiian Guitar, Banjo, Banjo-Guitar, Cornet, Guitar, Mandolin or Banjo-Mandolin. Learn to play by note. We teach men, women, boys and girls by mail. Amazing new, simplified method. A few cents a day pays for Lessons. Instrument and first lesson sent on FREE TRIAL. Over 600,000 successful pupils. Write today.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, INC.
1632 No. Halsted St. Dept. 612 Chicago, Ill.

MUSIC LESSONS IN YOUR HOME



You can read music like this quickly

Write today for our **FREE BOOKLET**. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC 82, Manhattan Building, CHICAGO.

WHY NOT spend Spring, Summer, Fall gathering butterflies, insects. I buy hundreds of kinds for collections. Some worth \$1 to \$7. Single work with my Instructions, pictures, pencil. Send 10c (NOT STAMPS) for my Prospectus before sending butterflies. Mr. Sinclair, Dealer in Insects, Dept. 46, Box 1424, San Diego, Calif.



Choose Your Prize



FLASHLIGHT AND BATTERY NO. 8



BRUSH, COMB AND MIRROR



GENTS WATCH NO. 3



STEAM ENGINE, FIELD OR OPERA GLASSES NO. 15

Any of the above prizes can be YOURS for selling only 24 Waxed Flowers at 15c. When sold, send us the money and we will send your prize by the next mail. Send for them today. WE TRUST YOU.

NEW IDEA GIFT CO.

Dept. E2 Waterford, Ont.

Wrist Watches FREE



A beautiful Wrist Watch either Ladies' or Gents' will be given to you absolutely FREE for selling only 48 Waxed Flowers at 15c. Send for them today. WE TRUST YOU

NEW IDEA GIFT CO. Dept. WW Waterford, Ontario

PUZZLE FIND THE CLOWN



25 PRIZES each a Wrist Watch

25 PRIZES each a Camera

25 PRIZES each a Clock

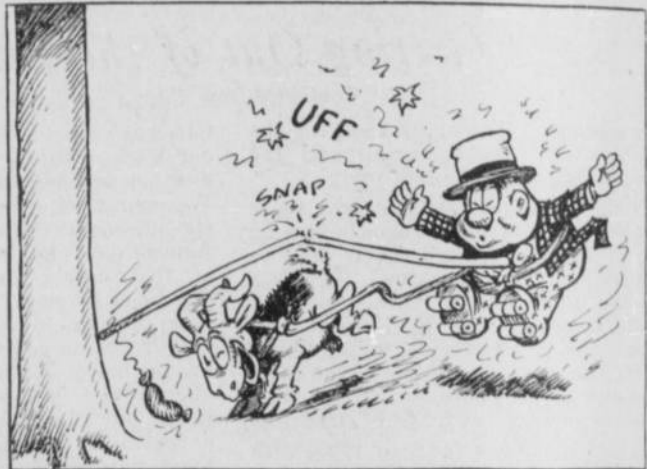
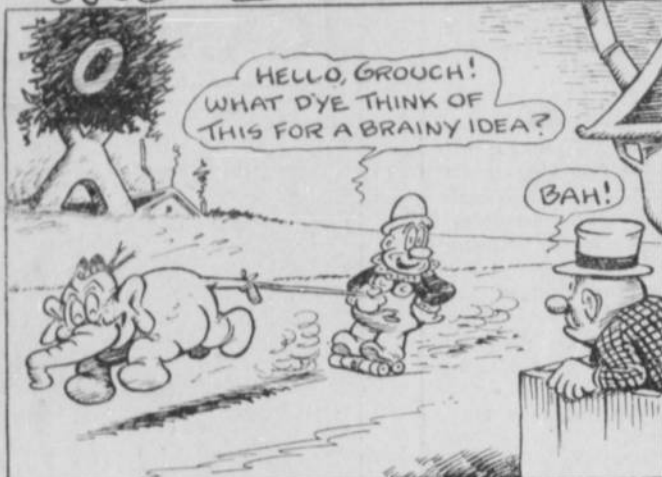
Hundreds of Other Prizes

If you can solve this puzzle and will sell 24 Waxed Flowers at 15c each, you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the clown with an X, and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Prize to sell right away.

SELFAST SPECIALTY CO.

Desk 2 Waterford, Ont.

THE DOO DADS & THE GOAT GETS THE SAUSAGE



NICKY always wants to have something new, and was busy for a long time making himself a pair of roller skates. Old Man Grouch heard about them and made himself a pair too. Then one day, Nicky persuaded Tiny to let him tie a rope to his tail to hang on to, and away they went down the street just as fast as Tiny could travel.

"I can beat Nicky yet," said Old Man Grouch to himself, and away he went to the house and got a nice big fat sausage and tied it to the end of a pole. Then he went to the stable and tied a rope around Billy the goat's neck. He wound the other end of the rope around his own body and held the pole out over Billy's back with the sausage dangling in front of Billy's eyes, just far enough away that he couldn't reach it. Now goats are al-

ways hungry, some say they will eat even tin cans if they get a chance, so the sausage looked mighty good to Billy. Away they went faster even than Tiny and Nicky, but the sausage always stayed the same distance ahead of Billy's nose.

Everything was lovely, and Old Man Grouch was having a glorious ride until in his anxiety to make Nicky see him he forgot to watch where he was going, and then things began to happen. The end of the pole struck the trunk of the big tree that grows in the square in front of Doc Sawbones house, and whuff! bang! the other end of it gave poor Old Man Grouch such a poke that he went down, completely knocked out.

Here comes Doc Sawbones as fast as he can run. He and Flannelfeet both feel sure that Old Man Grouch is pretty badly hurt. Nicky and Tiny are hav-

ing a real good laugh at Old Man Grouch's misfortune. Billy the goat is having the time of his life eating the sausage. It was a lucky thing for him that they ran into the tree, for dear knows when he would have caught up with the sausage. Doc Sawbones can take off Old Man Grouch's roller skates—he won't want any more ride for a long time. Sleepy Sam is missing all the fun as usual. He will certainly wake up with a start when that mischievous little Doo Dad sticks a pin in one of his balloons. Roly is trying to persuade the Doo Dad farmer's pig to run after the carrot, but the pig is too fat and lazy to bother about it. He knows he will have more than one ear rot when he gets home. Let us all hope poor Old Man Grouch will be feeling well again in a few days.

The Farmers' Market Place

The Largest MARKET PLACE in Western Canada—the MOST PROFITABLE PLACE to Advertise

THIS IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE

Seed grain of every kind and variety, farm lands, pure-bred cattle, swine, sheep and poultry, grain cleaning and picking machinery, lumber and fence posts. "Little Guide Ads." reach over 120,000 farm homes.

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOREST HOME OFFERINGS—SHORTHORN bulls, serviceable age; cows and heifers. Plymouth Rock cockerels, from approved flock, large, well marked birds. Eggs for hatching, \$1.75 per 15; \$7.50 per 100. Wire or phone Carman. Andrew Graham, Roland P.O., Man. 4-1

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, EIGHT cows, with papers; Percheron stallion and five mares, also pure-bred; boar and two sows. Yorkshire, pure-bred. Must sell, sold farm. R. Sheppard, Primate, Sask. 1-6

AYRSHIRE COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS; PER- cherons, mares, stallion; Shetland mares, geldings, stallion. Selling out, rented farm. Empire milking machine. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 2-5

HERD BOOKS—COMPLETE SET EACH OF following books: Scottish Clydesdale, Canadian Clydesdale, Percheron, Shorthorn, Angus, Hereford, Jersey and Ayrshire. Less than h.f. price. Baker, Great West Permanent Building, Winnipeg. 4-2

HORSES AND PONIES

OFFERING CLYDESDALE STALLION, ROBBIE Burns, 25428, 18 months, weight 1,340; sire, Seabags Again; dam, grand-daughter of Everlasting. First at Saskatoon, 1927. Unless sold, may be seen at Saskatoon Winter Fair. Geo. Herd, Mildens, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE OR CLUB—PURE-BRED CLYDE- dale stallion, Saleold. Two of his get were in the Manitoba exhibit at Toronto and Ottawa. Also a three-year-old stallion by Saleold. For particulars apply to Isaac Cormack, Kenton, Man. 3-2

WANTED—CLYDESDALE STALLION (FED- eral Plan), of good breeding, weighing ton, for mature horse. Photographs. Arch. C. Waddell, Morris, Alta. 4-4

WOULD TRADE OR SELL TON CLYDE STAL- lion, 12 years. A certificate, for heavier Belgian or Percheron stallion, A certificate, same age. John Robinson, Sifton, Sask. 4-4

CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS, MARES, WIN- ners at the big fairs. Pair of stallions, rising two, best of breeding. Prices right. Particulars, W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 2-5

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, \$400, age 11, sound, broke to work and range, weight 1,900. F. Hobson, Chinoak, Alta. 3-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, two years, price \$500; sire by Sensational, second prize winner at Brandon, 1919. Samuel Sadler, Elgin, Man. 3-3

FOR SALE—TWO RED ROAN PURE-BRED Belgian stallions, rising three years. S. Breadner, Imperial, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PER- cheron stallion, age six, weight 1,850. Frank Purdy, Abernethy, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, or trade for small tractor. Box 74, Aylesbury, Sask. 4-3

TEN REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARES and fillies for sale, several in foal to Greenmeadow Footstep, Jas. L. Dougans, Box 350, Regina. 4-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—HORSES OR CATTLE. Clydesdale stallion, 12 years, B certificate. James Knox, Eston, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—36 HEAD YOUNG, BROKE HORSES, 1,300 to 1,700 pounds. Write for prices. Forbes Chisholm, Naco, Alta. 4-4

SELL OR TRADE FOR WORK HORSES—ONE grey Percheron stallion, BB special, 12 years. G. Frohlich, Holdfast, Sask. 4-4

CLASS A PERCHERONS TO CLUB UNDER Federal system. Carlson Bros., Roblin, Man. 4-5

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Let me know your wants. 2-5

SELLING—HORSES, ALL KINDS. ANDREW Garson, Cochrane, Alta. 3-6

TANDEM HITCH

BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH—ONLY ONE ON the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Hitch any number horses. Sold direct. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta. 3-5

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

FIVE REGISTERED ANGUS YEARLING HEIF- ers, open; five two years old, bred; five young cows, bred; eight cows with calves at foot; also bulls, nine to 18 months old. Splendid condition. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 2-5

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE, CHAS. ELLETT, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, South Edmonton, Alta. 2-7

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, ALL AGES, both sexes, William Gibb, Skillymarno Farm, Killam, Alta. 3-3

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, both sexes, from accredited herd. W. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 3-3

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, ALL ages, breeding and prices right. A. V. Juggins, Lloydminster, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—ANGUS COWS AND BULLS. AC- credited. Ansley Bayne, Tuxford, Sask. 3-6

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—ONE AYRSHIRE BULL, BORN February 17, 1927; sire, Sandhill Optimist, imp. Also two bull calves. Alex. D. Black, Aldrie, Alta. 3-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, 18 months; also heifers, two years old. Wm. Cruikshank, Elkhorn, Man. 4-4

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL calf, month old. First \$20 takes it. E. Hill, Eyebrow, Sask. 4-4

SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULL, SIX MONTHS, 40 dollars. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-3

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, HERD FULLY accredited. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 3-3

Herefords

CAR HEIFERS, GRADE HEREFORDS, BRED by registered Hereford. William Ching, St. Victor, Sask. 4-3

Holsteins

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN MALES and females, 100% R.O.P. tested herd, best of breeding and type, accredited herd. A. L. Peterson, Edberg, Alta. 3-3

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, SIRE'S DAM, 25,000- pound cow, good type. Reasonable prices. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 4-3

Rates and Regulations

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 10 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—8 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us 15 days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for cancellation must also reach us 15 days in advance of date of publication.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—10 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 12 insertions for the price of 9; 18 insertions for the price of 13; and 24 insertions for the price of 17. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$11.20 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO YEARS old, sire grand champion of Canada; dam high record. Write G. M. Playfair, Baldur, Man. 3-2

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, REGISTERED, University Burke, No. 63210, bred by University, Saskatoon, \$100. O. Sorsdahl, Midale, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—HOLSTEINS, YOUNG BULLS, ALSO females, from R.O.P. cows. Willis Thickett, Russell, Man. 2-5

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, YEARLING, \$50. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 3-3

Red Polls

REASONS FOR BREEDING RED POLLS

BECAUSE they yield even quantities of high-quality milk throughout lactation period.

BECAUSE they maintain excellent butter-fat percentages, averaging around 4 per cent., often much higher.

BECAUSE they are a splendid combination of Milk, Butter and Baby Beef.

BECAUSE their record is unrivalled for longevity and its breeding qualities.

For further reasons and free literature write.

P. J. HOFFMANN

Secy., Canadian Red Polled Association
ANNAHEIM, SASK.

LIVESTOCK

SELLING—RED-POLLED BULLS; ALSO WANT to buy Red-Polled bull. Melvin Joyce, Dodsland, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS. THOS. Munro, Portage la Prairie, Man. 4-2

REGISTERED RED POLI BULL, THREE YEARS old, \$100. J. J. Harper, RR. 1, Ponoka, Alta. 4-4

Jerseys

WANTED—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF, Con. Snider, Oxdrift, Ont. 4-2

Shorthorns

WANTED—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 12 to 18 months old. State price and color. Max Beng, C. N. Ry., Punnichy, Sask. 4-2

SHEEP—VARIOUS

YOUNG EWES, BRED BY CHOICE REGIS- tered Shropshires, lamb May, \$15. William Ching, St. Victor, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—50 GRADE SHROPSHIRE AND Oxford ewes, bred. L. W. Halse, Kindersley, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—25 EWE LAMBS, SHROPSHIRE AND Oxford grades. A. G. Youngquist, Rama, Sask. 3-2

GOATS

WANTED—A FRESH MILK GOAT AT ONCE. Leslie A. Quirk, Box 308, Maple Creek, Sask. 2-4

SWINE

FOR THE BEST IN BERKSHIRES AND YORK- shires, both sexes for sale, write the Vauxhall Stock Farms Ltd., Vauxhall, Alta. 2-4

LIVESTOCK

Berkshires

CHOICE BRED SOWS FOR SALE—W. F. Morrison, Oakville, Man. 3-3

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY GILTS, IM- proved type, bred for April-May farrow, \$35 each; from my imported stock. Clyde Stauffer, Alsaak, Sask. 4-2

BRED DUROC GILTS FOR SALE, SPLENDID long type, best of breeding, \$30 and up. Write for particulars. Thos. H. Pearen, Radisson, Sask. Phone 3-14.

REGISTERED DUROCS—40 BRED SOWS, \$30 to \$50 each; service boars, \$30. W. B. Baird, Ghostpine Creek, Alta. 3-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY boars, August farrow, big growthy fellows of the best of breeding. Gus L. Dorr, Rutland, Sask. 3-3

REGISTERED DUROC BRED SOWS, \$35 EACH. O. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—FINE BRED DUROC SOWS, WITH papers, \$36 each. J. H. Hicks, Lafleche, Sask. 4-2

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOAR AND bred sow. Cheap. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask. 4-2

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, NINE MONTHS old bred sows, sired by Hollins Prince, 115924, real bacon type, bred to university boar, prize winners at three fairs, \$35 with papers. Can ship C.P.R. or C.N. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 3-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

GRANDSON OF SPALDING SIGNAL 2, BORN May, 1925, true type, sure breeder, good condition, \$35; spring boars, \$25; bred gilts, \$25 and \$30. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 4-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS, BACON type, farrow March and April. Geo. A. McCuaig, Weyburn, Sask. 4-4

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED SOWS, YORK- shire, 20 months, farrow April. Alf Potter, Deloraine, Man. 4-2

SELLING—12 PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS to farrow: In April, \$30 each, papers included. Gerald Sherrow, Halbrith, Sask. 4-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS, SEVEN months, with papers, \$20. Joseph Sewell, Lafleche, Sask. 4-2

YORKSHIRE SOWS, BRED, LONG BACON type, seven months, \$25. Frank Minaker, Rosser, Man. 4-2

Tamworths

TAMWORTH BOARS, TEN MONTHS, \$25 each. O. Brownridge, Browning, Sask. 4-2

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

MORE BREEDERS WANTED TO RAISE CHIN- chilla rabbits for us. We pay cash for live rabbits from our stock. A safe, sound profitable livestock proposition. Small investment starts you; write today. All Star Rabbitry, Dept. G, Winnipeg. 4-2

CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM PRIZE-WIN- ning, imported stock, bred does, \$8.00; bucks, \$5.00. Order quick if you want to get in on this low price. H. E. Forster, Beulah, Man. 2-3

CHINCHILLAS—DOES ONLY, PARENTS ARE Mrs. Slayden's very best, 12 and eight months, \$10 each; three months, \$6.00 each. G. Brown, Solisgrith, Man. 3-3

PEDIGREE CHINCHILLA RABBITS, E. S. Miller stock, does, \$10 and \$8.00; bucks, \$8.00 and \$5.00. H. C. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 3-2

CHINCHILLAS FROM REGISTERED ALLSTAR matings, unrelated, \$5.00 to \$10 each. Jas. Dow, Macdonald, Man. 4-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

BIG AVERAGE LITTERS SILVER BLACK fox pups soon arriving at Macintyre Ranch, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Secure your old breeding pair now, ranch them here this season and own old ones and young ones when they come; 100% and upwards increase guaranteed, with full instructions how to feed and breed foxes. Want—Car load dry oats; car load work horses. Write us. 3-9

HEAVILY-FURRED, DARK, NORTHERN muskrats for immediate delivery. Any quantity. Now booking orders for Alberta, pen-bred blue foxes. Peace River Fur Farms, Box 4073, Edmonton, Alta. 4-2

SELLING—NEWFOUNDLANDS, GREATEST pets for the children. Pups, \$15 up. Registered brood matrons at \$50. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 3-3

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES AT \$500 per pair while they last. First order receives first choice. Terms given. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 19-12

CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits, goldfish, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 405 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 15-1

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE COLLIE PUP, registered. State color, price, etc. Oscar Bernard, Norquay, Sask. 4-2

WOLFHOUNDS FOR SALE—TWO FEMALES and dog, killer, for \$75. David Young, Bradenburg, Sask. 4-2

FANCY CANARIES FOR SALE—EXCELLENT singers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. P. A. Diement, Eakbank, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—ROLLER CANARIES, HENS AND singers. Mrs. A. Dunlop, Roblin, Man. 4-3

REGISTERED AIREDALE PUPS, CHAMPION stock. Wm. Aitken, Drinkwater, Sask. 3-2

TRIO WOLFHOUNDS, GUARANTEED, \$75; fast female, \$35. Frank Graves, Asquith, Sask. 3-2

HUSKY PUPS FOR SALE. APPLY L. VIVIAN, King Edward Hotel, Neepawa. 2-3

POULTRY

Baby Chicks

BOOKING ORDERS BABY CHICKS, SINGLE Comb White and Black Leghorns. Cockerels for sale. Mating list. Wetherill, 3629 13A-St. West Calgary. 3-8

CHICKS—PURE BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEG- horns, from trap-netted and official inspected stock. Price list free. Alex. Taylor, 359 Furby Street, Winnipeg. 4-3

Read These Facts

They Prove That It Pays to Use Little Guide Ads.

Two soldier settlers in recent letters tell us that selling surplus seed, poultry, and livestock through classified section of The Guide, has been the means of saving them from ruin. In almost every district farmers are proving the remarkable value of this service. There are equally as many who hesitate to invest a few dollars in advertising, not knowing that the system provided by The Guide is almost certain to produce results. Almost every day we receive letters containing statements similar to those found below.

POULTRY—"The second appearance of my ad. worked like a miracle. I have already sent back orders amounting to more than \$25 showing clearly that it pays to advertise. I sure was surprised that I could dispose of my surplus birds so profitably."—Mrs. E. Schultz, Dummer, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY—"Kindly discontinue my ad. for case tractor and three-bottom Hamilton plow, as they are sold. Your paper certainly brings good results."—Geo. E. Miller, Brooks, Alta.

If We Can Do It For Others—We Can Do It For You

Then Act

You too can make excellent profits through using our low-cost system of marketing and purchasing surplus farm products and equipment. No experience is necessary. The method is simple and sure. The Guide ads. are proven money-makers. They get results where all others fail.

Right now during the next few weeks if you want to experience real money-making satisfaction—if you want to raise cash quickly, try a short concise message in The Guide. Save money by reading them. Make money by using them.

Use Space Below and Start Orders Coming To You

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR RATES AND INSTRUCTIONS

Tell it with a Guide ad. and sell it at a profit.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

N.B.—J. H. Hicks, Lafleche, Sask., is sold out of Duroc-Jerseys. Mrs. Thos. Semervilla, Hartney, Man., is sold out of sheep. Mrs. John Koenig, Englefeld, Sask., says: "Please stop my ad. Am completely sold out. My cockerels went like hot-cakes."

POULTRY

MILLER'S BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS



All leading varieties of strong, vigorous, pure-bred chicks that will live and grow rapidly and will develop into heavy layers. Hatched from pure-bred, carefully culled and tested flocks that have been bred for years for heavy egg production. 100 per cent. live arrival. Our name and the fact that we are the oldest established Baby Chick shippers in Winnipeg, is your guarantee. Big discount by ordering now. Incubators, Brooders and supplies. Free catalogue.

E. S. Miller Chickeries

380 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Canada's Largest Hatchery of Pure-Bred-To-Lay Chicks

FROM Tested, Trapped and Official Inspected Flocks. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks. 313-egg Official Registered Males in our Pen Matings for 1928. Buckeye and Wisconsin Incubators and Brooders. Free Catalogue.

Alex. Taylor's Hatchery

362 Furby St. Winnipeg

BRED-TO-LAY BABY CHICKS S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

ALBERTA bred and hatched in electric Petersime incubators. Registered R.O.P. hens and males used. Electric hatched chicks are superior. Order early. Bookings heavy. 100 per cent. live delivery guaranteed. Write for mating list. Member Alberta R.O.P. Breeders' Association. Agents for Charter's Incubators. The Machine that remembers even if you forget. Send for catalogue.

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM
Box 305, Olds, Alberta.

Hambley Quality Chicks for 1928



We have four 15,000-egg electric incubators, but size of hatchery is not our aim—Quality flocks behind us. Individual care for each order, chicks when you want them 100 per cent. live delivery. One machine devoted entirely to Government Approved

Flock certified chicks. Send us your name. Get our new catalogue. Note new hatchery address. HAMBLEY HATCHERY, 601 LOGAN AVE., WINNIPEG

Windsor's Quality Chicks

are Manitoba hatched, and bred from Government Approved, Demonstration, and R.O.P. flocks, as well as many other splendid flocks. The finest bred-to-lay stock in this province. All popular varieties. First class Barred Rocks a specialty. Honest chicks; honest prices; honest treatment. Customers report splendid results. Catalogue free.

YOU WILL LIKE OUR CHICKS.

WINDSOR'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY
1527 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

True Wonder-layers of accredited free range flocks, officially inspected for heavy egg production and tested for white diarrhea and T.B. All varieties; 100 per cent. live arrival. Get chicks from an international member. It is your protection. It means honest, truthful advertising, honest business methods, etc. Book your orders now and get special discount. Reliable chick catalogue free. RELIABLE BIRD CO. "Largest chick plant in Western Canada." 405 1/2 Portage, WINNIPEG.

BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS

Edwards' strain. Twice winners over all breeds Lethbridge Egg-Laying contest. 10,000-egg Buckeye Mammoth. Weekly hatch, starting March 15. March hatch—\$35 per hundred; April, May hatch \$30 per hundred; June hatch \$25 per hundred. MRS. P. J. HUTCHINGS, EDMONTON, ALTA.

BABY CHICKS, FREE CATALOGUE. Calver's Poultry Farm, Salmon Arm, B.C. 3-3

Various

WORLD'S RECORD STRAINS—BABY CHICKS, hatching eggs, breeding stock. From pens of R.O.P. Poultry Breeders' Association of B.C. Birds with official records under government inspection. We deliver safely—chicks as far east as Ontario, eggs and stock anywhere in Canada. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Austral-Orps, Light Sussex, Black Minorca, Blue Andalusian. Order now. Reasonable prices. For price list write Secretary, Prof. Lloyd, University of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA REGISTERED POULTRY Breeders' Association—Breeding cockerels for sale—Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All bred-to-lay stock. For particulars and prices write R. M. Hopper, Experimental Farm, Brandon. 3-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 18 TO 23 pounds, \$11; pullets, 12 to 14 pounds, \$7.00; 16 Rose Comb White Wyandotte pullets, laying 55%, \$2.00 each. C. N. Kenyon, R.R. 2 Elm Creek, Man.

SELLING—12 ONLY PURE BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$5.00 each, from Registered R.O.P. Rooster, No. K37; also pure-bred R. C. White Wyandottes, Martin strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Oscar Barnes, Tofield, Alta. 3-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCK AND JERSEY BLACK Giant cockerels from government inspected pens, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Pure Bronze turkey pullets, government banded, Class B, \$10 each. R. W. Rinsinger, New Dayton, Alta.

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$2.00; hens, \$4.50. Pure-bred Toulouse geese, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Plymouth Rock cockerels, two for \$5.00. Fred Herman, Rocanville, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLETS, \$6.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, bred-to-lay stock, \$2.50. Mrs. Charles Ingram, Tofield, Alta. 1-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, CHOICE UNIVERSITY, B.C. strain, \$3.00; also White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00, from bred-to-lay stock. Arthur Chambers, Madelon, Sask. 2-5

POULTRY

FINEST BREEDING, EXTRA HEAVY-LAYING Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Jersey Black Giants. Choice cockerels, \$2.50 A. Robbier Cayley, Alta.

COCKERELS, R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTES, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Pekin Ducks, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00. Martin strain White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Wm. Fenwick, Griffin, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS and Tom Barron White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. H. Bell, Balmoral, Man.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18 TO 26 POUNDS, of large stock, \$7.00; also Jersey Giant roosters, \$3.00. Mrs. H. Bjarnason, Elfron, Sask.

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON AND RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. W. J. Harris, Chauvin, Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Year-old Bronze tom, \$15. Mrs. Fred Powell, Wiseton, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Wm. Rutten, Wordsworth, Sask. 3-5

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE Wyandotte and Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00 each. D. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 2-3

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS FOR SALE, Sheppard strain. Mrs. Fred McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 4-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.50; two for \$2.50. Fred Hawken, Brownlee, Sask. 4-2

ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, FROM Sheppard's strain, \$2.00. Beugin, Monvel, Alta.

Brahmas

PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$4.00 each. Alvin Johnston, Cypress River, Man.

Langshans

LARGE PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.50. W. Swann, Marquis, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. O. J. Hamre, Hanley, Sask.

Leghorns

"LAYWELL STRAIN" S.C. White Leghorns

Three years successive winners Royal Winter Show, Toronto, in R.O.P. classes. Special this month—Magnificent Pedigree Cockerels from hens with R.O.P. Trapped records of 270, 263, 256, 254, 249, 248, 244, etc., \$6.00 each. "Renfrew" first R.O.P. Cockerel at the "Royal," 1925, for sale, \$40. Photo on request. Also 1st and 2nd R.O.P. cockerels at "Royal" this year, \$25 each. Baby chicks from real Laying Strain. Price list free.

The New Hatchwell Incubator

Positively the finest incubator ever put on the market. 250 and 500-egg sections. Can be added to, till four decks high—no space between decks—making a semi-mammoth with small incubator efficiency. Eggs turned automatically without opening doors. Heater burns 3 weeks without attention. Electric light inside makes thermometer reading easy, and examination of chicks at hatching time possible. Same light used as egg tester. Equipped with Hatchwell Moisture Applier—new invention—turn of handle supplies all moisture needed for dryest climate. Moisture Applier combined with light and egg tester supplied for any make incubator at small cost. Increases your hatches 25 per cent. No other incubator has the above features. Catalogue free.

The Celebrated Charter's Incubator

Used and endorsed by leading poultrymen. Produces "Chicks with Pep." Special Moisture Retainer. Lamb filled and wick trimmed only once a week. Positive temperature control. You make no mistake with the Charter's.

AGENTS FOR "Royal" coal-burning and Sol-Hot oil-burning brooders. FREE PLANS of brooder arrangement, which absolutely prevents crowding and distributes chicks evenly all round brooder, supplied with every brooder. Regular price of plans, \$5.00. Use these plans and brood twice the number of chicks to each brooder.

LAYWELL POULTRY FARM
Macleod, Alberta

POULTRY

SPECIALIZING IN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS since 1915. I am again offering chicks and hatching eggs from selected breeders, mated with cockerels from high-production, registered females and males. Also special matings of all registered stock. C. P. Metcalfe, Hammond, B.C. 4-5

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Sired by Saskatchewan University cockerel, 2,793, \$3.00 each. Guinness, \$1.50 each. Strawberry plants, June, \$3.00 100. Mrs. Erik Fredling, Norquay, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, good winter laying strain, \$3.00 each, from 263-egg strain cockerel; also large white Embden geese and ganders, \$5.00 each. Richard Datta, Fludlatter, Sask. 3-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM R.O.P. stock, egg record 275, University of B.C. strain. Price \$3.00. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 2-2

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE LEGHORNS, pedigreed cockerels, \$5.00 to \$15 each. Hens and pullets for sale. Hatching eggs and chicks in season. Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 3-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK BROWN, large Leghorn cockerels from Record of Production selected stock, \$2.50. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 3-4

BARRON'S LARGE, VIGOROUS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 3-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, B. C. stock, 259-egg strain, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Percy Calladine, Neptune, Sask. 3-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.00. Mrs. Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta. 1-5

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00. S. C. Robinson, Hartney, Man. 2-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Guild strain, \$2.00. Sanford McFarland, Cardale, Man. 4-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, R.O.P. stock, \$3.00 each; hatching eggs, \$3.00 for 15. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 4-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, good birds. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reaburn, Man.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM trap-nested bred-to-lay stock, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. H. K. Wiebe, Herbert, Sask. No. 193.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Taylor's Winnipeg strain, \$2.00. Austin Elliott, Aylesbury, Sask.

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Mrs. C. Northey, Red Deer, Alta. 3-2

Minorcas

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA ROSE COMB COCKERELS, from sweepstake winning stock, \$2.50; from first prize stock, \$2.00. F. Schmiedel, Fludlatter, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, from government selected imported stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 2-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, or three for \$5.00. H. J. Lesmeister, Denzil, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Peter Gaffney, Jr., Conquest, Sask.

PURE-BRED R. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.50 each, two for \$4.00. Gust Carlson, Viscount, Sask. 3-2

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, good laying strain, also from prize-winning stock, \$2.00. Mrs. Livingstone Trossachs, Sask.

LARGE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 4-2

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA HENS, \$1.25; cockerels, \$2.00. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask.

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from imported high egg record strain, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00; eggs, \$3.00 setting. Albert Harrison, Aldrie, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, government inspected, \$3.00; young hens, \$1.50; hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$7.00, 100 eggs. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 4-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, ready to lay, \$2.00 each. A. B. La Rose, Tyvan, Sask. 4-2

FIRST PRIZE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 4-2

POULTRY

QUALITY PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00; hens, \$1.50; pullets, \$2.00. F. Coates, Comper, Alta. 2-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. John Harper, Desford, Man. 1-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Albert Irwin, Box 564, Yorkton, Sask. 3-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, good laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Thos. Metcalfe, Bowsman, Man.

PURE-BRED, LARGE, HEALTHY BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, April hatched, \$2.75; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Compton, Darmody, Sask. 4-2

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Alex. Campbell, Bengough, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 or two for \$5.00. Wm. Miskell, Rosetown, Sask. 3-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, pair, \$5.00. Andrew Black, Margaree, Man. 3-3

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FINE, large birds, \$3.00. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, \$1.25. Frank McDougall, Granum, Alta. 4-2

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00; PULLETS, \$2.50; pedigreed from high production and registered hens; cockerels, \$10; pullets, \$4.00; hens, \$2.50. Two pens, sisters to above, composed mostly of daughters of registered hens, are now laying well at the Saskatchewan Egg-Laying Contest. Buy Saskatchewan-raised birds. Send for mating list for hatching eggs. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 3-3

CHAMPIONS AMERICAN CONTINENT—BARRED Rock cockerels from our American and Canadian contest winners, five years, five consecutive wins, establishing new Canadian record. Cockerels from \$5.00. Barred Rock and white Leghorn baby chicks, hatching eggs. Write for catalogue. Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Alta. 3-7

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON MEDALS, Toronto, Detroit, Regina; Lady G laid 237 pullet year, 61 eggs 61 days. Cockerels same blood lines as our stock at World's Poultry Congress, \$5.00; two, \$9.00. Breeding pens mated. Write Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 3-7

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FULL brothers to my pen now in high standing in Saskatchewan Laying Contest, \$5.00 each. Hatching eggs and baby chicks. Mrs. James Byrne, Weiwyn, Sask. 4-3

DAVIDSON POULTRY SOCIETY SELLING pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, government inspected, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Apply Secretary, Davidson Poultry Society, Box 85, Davidson. 3-3

GOVERNMENT APPROVED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from eggs bought. Sire direct from Winter Egg Farm, son of a 287-egg registered hen. \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Weiwyn, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.50, two for \$6.00. Ten specials at \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 4-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from winter-laying strain, \$2.50 each. Cockerels from pen (eggs direct from Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge), \$3.50 each. Chas. Rawlings, Brownlee, Sask. 4-2

MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK, BARRED Rock cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00, R.O.P. approved, \$7.00, \$12. Our R.O.P. pullets averaged over 50% during December and January. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, B.C. high-production strain, \$3.50; two for \$6.00. Order early, as I have only a few. K. F. Elliott, Box 120, Seep's, Sask. 4-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FINE BIRDS, from extra laying strains, average 175 eggs from flock, \$5.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Nobelford, Alta. 4-3

ASPENRIDGE BARRED ROCKS—CHICKS from R.O.P. and trap-nested stock, March, \$35; April, \$30; May, \$25; June, \$20 per 100. Harriet Purdy, Balcarres, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, raised from baby chicks and eggs from Saskatchewan University, two for \$5.00. Thos. Dempsey, Heward, Sask. 4-3

SELECTED HIGH-PRODUCING BARRED Rocks, choice, vigorous cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.50; three, \$7.50. Nicoll Bros., Sinaluta, Sask. 3-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, government approved, \$2.50 and \$4.00; hatching eggs, \$2.50 a setting or \$10 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Pearce, Creelman, Sask. 3-5

PEDIGREED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, from R.O.P., trap-nested stock, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each. Pedigrees with all birds. John H. Otto, Rosedale, Man. 2-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, headed by pedigreed males, heavy-laying strain, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. Geo. Webster, Hay Lakes, Alta. 3-3

COCKERELS, FROM OUR NOTED EXHIBITION quality bred-to-lay strain of Barred Rocks, only \$3.00 to \$5.00. Government approved stock. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 2-5

CHICKS, PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks from trap-nested and official inspected stock. Price list free. Alex. Taylor, 362 Furby St., Winnipeg. 3-3

500 BARRED ROCKS—GUILD'S 294-301 EGG strain, April hatched cockerels, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Doris Juggins, Lloydminster, Sask. 3-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00, from high production R.O.P. birds, entered in Sask. egg-laying contest. W. Barr, Marquis, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from highly selected, heavy-laying strains, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. D. Campbell, Bolsevaan, Man. 3-3

UNIVERSITY BRED TO LAY STRAIN COCKERELS, from sons of cockerels No. 681, B.C.'s best laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. F. R. Price, Sinaluta, Sask. 3-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BEST LAYING and exhibition strains in the West, beautiful, vigorous birds, \$5.00; few special trap-nested settings, \$5.00. Mrs. Purdy, Tate, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, healthy birds, \$2.50 each. Alex. Robb, Thornhill, Man. 3-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, R.O.P. 276-303 egg-strain, \$4.00; two for \$7.50. Cox, Eston, Sask. 3-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRADLEY'S bred-to-lay strain, \$2.50 each, four for \$9.00. J. Wilmut, Carnduff, Sask. 3-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, April and May hatch, \$3.50 each, or two for \$6.00. Mrs. Jas. Leitch, Yellow Grass, Sask. 1-3

HOLTERMAN'S AND THOMPSON'S LAYING strain Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00; \$4.00; \$5.00. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 3-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD LAYING strain \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 3-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



When Women are Absent

With all the women folks away, our home is in a mess, it's upside down, and inside out, and back side too, I guess; the women folks are worth their keeps, we fellows must confess! Two days are all they've been away, but look at what is here—a ghastly heap of plates and cups, and saucers, too, I fear; enough of dishes, one would think, to do a man a year! Those cups are stained with stagnant tea, a dull and vicious brown, those saucers look as black as sin from waist-line to the crown, while here are bottles caked with curds and streaked, up and down. This frying pan is paved with eggs and plastered thick with grease, these dripping-pans have two new coats and three new vests apiece, these pots have Mason-Dixon lines, they're dark as Dido's niece. This dishpan should be boiled in lye for 97 hours, the griddles on the kitchen range are splashed with batter showers, to clean this kitchen would require one-half the major powers. I try to cook a small amount with minimum of fuss, and yet in two poor little days I've made this awful mess, these dishes here, I'm satisfied would fill an army bus. I fear I'm stumped, I'm up a tree, I'm puzzled to the core, I'll soon be eating from a trough and sitting on the floor; I'll soon be crowded from the house, out through the bulging door. What can I do, how shall I feed, where shall I turn or go, when blackened dishes grin at me in legions, row on row, how can I keep my self in flesh, that's what I want to know? Yes, when the women folks are gone, a home becomes a den, a litter shop, a dumping ground, a crazy house, a pen; woe to the home when it is left in care of mortal men!

POULTRY

- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, BRED-TO-LAY** cockerels, \$2.50. Milton Ridley, Briercrest, Sask. 3-2
- FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from R.O.P. stock, April hatched, \$3.00 each. G. N. Adams, Napinka, Man. 3-4
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$3.00; two for \$5.00; bred-to-lay strain. Geo. Coghill, Tantallon, Sask. 3-3
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOOD** laying strain, beautiful birds, \$2.50 each. E. Breese, Lampman, Sask. 3-2
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Also White Wyandottes for sale. L. Hecker, Piapot, Sask. 3-2
- BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.50 to \$3.00. Mrs. Robt. Sutherland, Deepdale, Man. 4-2
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00 EACH,** University strain, prize winners. Mrs. John Thompson, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-2
- BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from splendid laying strain, \$3.00 each. James McMorris, Assinibola, Sask. 4-2
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS (DARK), \$10;** offspring from imported hens and University of B. C. mate. J. Skoedopole, Botha, Alta. 4-4
- BRED-TO-LAY WHITE ROCKS, SHANNON** strain, cockerels, \$1.00; pullets, \$1.75. Mrs. Rowland Ness, DeWinton, Alta. 4-2
- VERY LARGE, BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from 316-egg hen. Mrs. S. Scott, Rochford Bridge, Alta. 4-2
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BRED-** to-lay strain, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Mrs. A. K. Ross, Basswood, Man. 4-2
- SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-** erels, price \$2.50 each. J. Kunzelman, Morden, Man. 4-2
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—FROM R. O. P.** breeders' Association, B.C., \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Castle, Hichate, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from good laying strain, \$3.50 each. Robertson, Brock, Marquette, Man. 4-5
- SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED** from pen taking first at Carman Fair, \$5.00 each. William Peckover, Sperling, Man. 4-2
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH,** from good layers. Archer Danforth, Griffin, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS,** Alex. Taylor's strain, \$1.75 each. Mrs. F. Axford, Trossachs, Sask. 4-2
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD ONES,** C.P.R. strain, \$3.00 each. O. Bourassa, Lafèche, Sask. 4-2
- FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK PURE-BRED** cockerels, good laying strain, price \$2.50. C. Hindman, Hanna, Alta. 4-2
- FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00.** Albert Anderson, Headingley, Man. 4-2
- FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.00 each. Mrs. Adam Smith, Drake, Sask. 4-3
- BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.50 each. Mrs. Fred Rowell, Melfort, Sask. 3-3
- M.A.C. STRAIN BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$1.75. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 3-3
- SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00.** C. I. Larson, Penzance, Sask. 3-2

Poultry Supplies

RID-O-LICE
TABLETS

will destroy all poultry lice and mites without dusting, spraying or handling the birds. Absolutely non-poisonous and harmless. One Rid-O-Lice tablet in each gallon of water will keep your flock happy, healthy and vermin-free without affecting flesh or eggs. One year's treatment for the average flock sent postpaid for one dollar. Or send your name only and pay the mailman one dollar and postage on arrival. Latest bulletin on diseases and feeding of poultry free with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. Write

ALEXANDER LABORATORIES
131 Bohan Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

MAGIC LICE
TABLETS

Will rid your poultry, of all ages and breeds, of poultry lice, mites and vermin, by simply dropping "Magic Tablet" in every gallon of fowl's drinking water. No dusting or handling birds—harmless—increases egg yield—splendid poultry tonic—bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with orders. Large box of 225 tablets, good for 225 gallons of water, lasting you one year, sent for \$1.00 postpaid. Agents wanted. RELIABLE STOCK FOOD CO. 239 G. MELITA AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

EGGS IN THREE DAYS—ARE GUARANTEED or your money back by crumpling "Old Reliable Magic Egg Gland Tablets" in your hen's drinking water or mash. Mrs. Crawford, Ontario, writes: "Wonderful results on second day of use." They quickly supply rich vitamin egg-making elements to hen's egg-producing glands, in a cheap, harmless way. Poultry bulletins free. Pig box, 60c.; two big boxes, \$1.00, postpaid. Reliable Stock Food Co., 239 G. Melita Ave., Toronto. 4-1f

PRATT'S LICE KILLER (NON-POISONOUS) but death to lice. Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer gets 'em all. Sold by all dealers. Results or your money back.

FOR SALE—BUCKEYE No. 40 SMALL MAMMOTH incubator, 1,144-egg capacity, automatic turning trays. Albert Mantz, Belleplaine, Sask. 3-2

CHARTER'S INCUBATORS GIVE EXCELLENT results. Information awaiting you. Guy Power, Virden, Man. 2-2

Rhode Island Reds

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, PRIZE-winning and bred-to-lay strains. At Saskatoon Poultry Show, 1928, won first prize hen, second prize first and fourth cockerels, first, second and third in laying class. Also color special on first pullets. Choice cockerels, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10; pullets, \$2.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 3-3

BEAUTIFUL DARK RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, rose comb, prize winners and great winter-laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. George Atkinson, Atkinson, Sask., via Macklin, 3-3

POULTRY

- SELLING—LARGE, DARK ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, University strain, from splendid layers, \$2.50 each. Edgar Ferguson, Durban, Man. 3-2
- R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Choice breeding** cockerels from bred-to-lay and exhibition prize-winning strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Andrew Wright, Sidewood, Sask. 3-3
- ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS,** same blood lines as our stock at the World's Poultry Congress, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. E. Blash, Bechar, Sask. 3-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, heavy laying strain, April hatch, \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jas. Davidson, Kinistino, Sask. 3-2
- 12 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, from government culled flock, only choice birds offered, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Geo. Hamilton, Riverhurst, Sask. 3-2
- HIGH-CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, \$3.50 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick, Moosemin, Sask. 4-2
- EARLY HATCHED ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, dark color, \$2.00 each. A. Smith, McLean, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, Rose Comb, large, well marked birds, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Mrs. S. Kirk, Tugaskie, Sask. 4-2
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, University strain, \$3.00. L. M. Fairburn, Delisle, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, bred-to-lay C.P.R. strain. Good size and color. Campbell Acheson, Cayley, Alta. 4-2
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, rose comb, beauties, \$3.00 each. John Davidson, Buffalo Horn P.O., Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB R. I. R. COCK-** erels, \$2.50; later ones, \$2.00; laying strain. Mrs. Hector Perrin, Wilkie, Sask. 4-2
- ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, \$2.50 each. Fred Markell, Eyebrow, Sask. 4-2
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, very large and dark, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Wesley McKay, Box 224, Assinibola, Sask. 3-2
- ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, FROM GRAND** laying strain, \$3.00; special pen, \$5.00; dark, healthy birds. J. B. Wylie, Crossfield, Alta. 3-3
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, from good stock, \$3.00 each. D. Young, Success, Sask. 1-5
- RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, WINTER** layers, from prize-winning stock, \$2.50 each; three for \$7.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 3-4
- ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00, TWO** for \$5.00. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 3-2
- CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS,** \$2.00. H. Blenkin, Sinitluta, Sask. 4-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

- SELLING—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS,** government approved and banded, 18 to 25 pounds, \$12 to \$25. Inspector's remarks: "Very uniform flock, good quality." Breeding pens headed American toms. Eggs, 65c. and \$1.00 each. Heavy Toulouse geese, \$4.00 to \$7.00; egs, 65c.; Pekin duck eggs, 25c. Mrs. Thos. Williams, Importer and Breeder, Hoey, Sask. 3-2
- MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM TOM** by 1925 first Royal tom, hens sisters to Calgary winner, 1927; June hatched. November weight, toms, 16 pounds, \$10; pullets, 13 pounds, \$8.00; two for \$15. Barred Rock cockerels, Thompson and Bradley strains, \$5.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rose-town, Sask. 3-4
- AUTHORITATIVE OPINION, BEST MAMMOTH** Bronze utility flock in country. November weights, cockerels, 20-25 pounds, pullets, 12-17½ pounds, 65-70 cents pound. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 1-5
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS,** from prize-winning 21-pound hens, government inspected, banded, weights to 27 pounds, \$15; good birds, not banded, \$10. W. Parkin, Innisfail, Alta. Phone R1111. 3-2
- SELLING—YOUNG TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00;** ganders, \$4.00, from prize-winning stock. Ever-bearing strawberry plants, \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. James Crozier, Summerberry, Sask. 2-3
- PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM IMPORTED** gobbler and government banded hen, toms, 20-25 pounds, \$10-\$14; pullets, 14-17 pounds, \$6.00-\$8.00. Mrs. John Balmer, Tuxford, Sask. 3-3
- BRONZE GOBBLERS, AMERICA'S BEST** strain, guaranteed from lung and intestinal diseases one season, or replaced free, \$12, \$14, \$16. Manchester, Granger, Alta. 3-2
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOB-** blers, from 35-pound tom, 18-pound hens, weight 24-27 pounds, \$12 to \$15. R. D. Gullacher, Imperial, Sask. 3-2
- IMPROVE STOCK WITH BIG BREED FOR** laying strain, Toulouse ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$4.00; imported Pekin ducks, \$3.00. Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 3-2
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, over 20 pounds, \$8.00; 18-20, \$7.00; under 18, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. J. D. Campbell, Dubuc, Sask. 3-2
- SELECTED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS,** 20-21 pounds, \$10; 21-22, \$11; 22-24 pounds, \$12; hens, 12-14, \$5.00, \$6.00; 14-16 pounds, \$7.00, \$8.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 4-3
- MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 TO 25 POUNDS,** \$7.00; year-old tom, 33 pounds, \$9.00; hens, 12 to 15 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. C. Pherrin, Glenside, Sask. 4-2
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, from imported 45-pound prize tom; toms, 24 pounds, \$12; hens, 15 pounds, \$7.00, weights guaranteed. J. C. Miller, Box 56, Brooks, Alta. 4-2
- WANTED—ONE YOUNG BRONZE TOM, 25** pounds or over, three pullets, 16 pounds or over, weight guaranteed. Apply Box 115, Carberry, Man. 4-2
- PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00, ABOUT 20** pounds. White Wyandotte pullets and yearling hens, Martin's strain, \$1.50. Roy Murray, Leslie, Sask. 4-2
- SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** toms, \$10 and \$12; pullets, \$6.00 and \$7.00. Mrs. A. D. Angus, Wilmar, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED YOUNG BRONZE GOBBLER,** Alberta government banded, weight 26 pounds, \$25. G. Brown, Selkirk, Man. 4-2
- SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00** each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. R. Stewart, Keyes, Man. 4-2
- PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$7.00; ONE** tom, \$10. All birds are from university strain and extra good. John Vesthy, Griffin, Sask. 4-3
- SELLING—BRONZE GOBBLERS, 18 TO 21** pounds, \$8.00 each. Mrs. Longstreet, Bagot, Man. 4-2
- WANTED—PURE BRONZE TURKEY PULLETS,** Answer, statue weight, price, etc. Mrs. Jennie Cayford, Chauvin, Alta. 4-2
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS,** government banded, \$8.00. L. B. Berg, Penzance, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS,** May hatched, 22 to 25 pounds, \$10. Mrs. M. F. Ritchie, Earl Grey, Sask. 4-2
- SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** toms, 18 pounds and over, \$5.50. Mrs. Archie McAllister, Earl Grey, Sask. 4-2

POULTRY

- WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00;** hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Alex. Nevills, Davidson, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS,** \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Buff Orpington roosters, \$3.00. Mrs. Weller, Daysland, Alta. 4-2
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS,** 18 to 21 pounds, \$5.00. Arthur Hill, Jansen, Sask. 4-2
- SELLING—CHOICE BRONZE TOMS, 25** pounds, 50c. pound. Mrs. Kidgell, Cartwright, Man. 4-2
- PURE-BRED TURKEY HENS, 11 POUNDS,** \$5.00; gobblers, \$10. Mrs. Weller, Daysland, Alta. 4-2
- PURE-BRED GOBBLERS, 18 POUNDS AND** over, \$10; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. C. Piprell, Borden, Sask. 4-3
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, July hatched, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Etta Crosby, Elbow, Sask. 4-2
- SELLING—THREE MAY TOMS, BRONZE** gobblers, \$7.00 each. John Davidson, Buffalo Horn P.O., Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE,** ganders, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00; from prize-winning stock. Mrs. H. W. Clay, Fillmore, Sask. 4-3
- MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10; TOULOUSE** geese, \$4.00; two, \$7.50; ganders, \$5.00; pure-bred stock. Mrs. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 4-2
- FOR SALE—BRONZE GOBBLERS, LARGE,** healthy birds, \$7.00 each, 20 to 27 pounds. Harry Ranford, Browning, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS,** \$8.00; May hatched. Fred Langman, Weyburn, Sask. 3-2
- PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, JUNE HATCH,** large boned, 17 to 22 pounds, hens, 13 to 15 pounds, all 45c. per pound. Luella Bowen, Crak, Sask. 3-2
- LARGE, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE,** males, \$4.50; females, \$4.00, from prize-winning stock. Mrs. Dryden, Estevan, Sask. 3-3
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS,** under 18 pounds, 40c.; over 18 pounds, 50c. a pound. Mrs. Bogart, Edgeley, Sask. 3-2
- BRONZE TOMS, MAY HATCH, \$7.00, EXTRA** fine birds, straight breastbone. Mrs. E. Sim, Dalmeny, Sask. 3-4
- SELLING—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS,** 18 to 23 pounds, 40c. a pound. Ellen M. Dahlin, Box 133, Norquay, Sask. 3-4
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** May hatched, good birds, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Hugh McEwen, Sinclair, Man. 3-3
- MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY HENS, FROM** prize-winning stock, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Wm. Donaldson, Regina, Sask. 3-2
- SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND** turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. D. S. Paton, Thorhild, Alta. 3-2
- BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; GOVERN-** ment approved and banded. C. H. Larson, Penzance, Sask. 3-2
- PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS,** \$7.00; hens, \$5.00, healthy stock. John Vennard, Treherne, Man. 3-2
- SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS,** May hatched, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Geo. Bolack, Neelin, Man. 2-6
- PURE BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$7.00; HENS, \$5.00;** raised in the open; guaranteed healthy. Mrs. C. Carlson, Fosston, Sask. 2-3
- MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, GOLD-** bank's strain, May hatch, large, healthy stock, \$10. Edward Gilmer, Provost, Alta. 2-3
- TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00.** Weight up to 18 pounds. John Cross, Box 44, Hodgeville, Sask. 2-5
- SELLING—BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$6.00; HENS,** \$4.00. E. C. Wilson, R.R. No. 1, Regina, Sask. 3-2
- PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, \$8.00; HENS,** \$5.00. Mrs. Joe Kinkley, Semans, Sask. 3-2
- PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS, 20 POUNDS** up, \$8.00. Mrs. John Burton, Vanguard, Sask. 3-3
- PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 15 POUNDS,** \$5.00. H. Bailey, Kellie, Man. 3-2
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10;** yearlings, \$6.00. Mrs. J. Barilla, Grayson, Sask. 3-2
- PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY** toms, \$6.00 each. Ole Broste, Court, Sask. 4-3
- SELLING—ROUEN DRAKES, \$3.00; DUCKS,** \$2.00. Herb Davis, Verreville, Alta. 4-4
- PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$7.00.** F. Worth, Salvador, Sask. 4-4
- PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS, 24 POUNDS,** \$10. G. W. Candier, Enfield, Sask. 4-3
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS,** \$5.00. Percy Armstrong, Brookings, Sask. 4-3
- BRONZE TOMS, \$7.00; PULLETS, \$5.00. R.** Briggs, Grenfell, Sask. 4-3
- BRONZE TOMS, WEIGHT 27 POUNDS, PRICE** \$15. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 4-3
- SELLING—LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00;** ganders, \$5.00. H. Fogal, Brandon, 4-2

Wyandottes

- CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings, females records 200 to 267; males, New York State Fair winners; prices \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. 3-3
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$10; HENS,** \$3.00; egs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting, from 200 average flock in R.O.P., Saskatchewan, last year. Highest official records, 262 and 224 eggs. Henry Harton, Davidson, Sask. 3-2
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, May hatch, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each; July, \$2.00 each. Mindum Durum wheat, government grade, No. 3, \$1.50 bushel, bags extra. James Allan, Rapid City, Man. 3-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, winter-laying strain, March hatch, \$3.00. Mrs. Head, Box 98, Whitewood, Sask. 3-2
- ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, bred from pen I purchased from John S. Martin. Every bird displays quality, \$3.00 each. Mrs. W. H. Waud, Altario, Alta. 4-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, university strain (Martin's) April hatch, \$3.00 each two, \$5.00. Jas. Cowan, Rokeby, Sask. 4-3
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, from prize-winning birds, government demonstration flock, \$3.00. A. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 4-2
- ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, May hatched, from R.O.P. British Columbia University approved flocks, \$3.00. Ship Tuesdays. Jas. Wright, Kelvington, Sask. 3-2
- SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED** Wyandotte cockerels, from prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. A. D. Graham, Kincaid, Sask. 3-3
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—FOR** vigor and egg-production my strain is outstanding. Write for illustrated catalogue and price list. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. 3-2
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00** each. H. Bird, Tyvan, Sask. 4-2

POULTRY

- WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN'S REGAL** Dorcas and British Columbia 251-egg strains, classy, vigorous birds, \$3.00. Mrs. Purdy, Tate, Sask. 3-5
- STANDARD-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, eight pounds and over, from heavy-laying hens, \$5.00 each. Robert Kerr, Box 100, Coronation, Alta. 4-3
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, heavy winter-laying strain, April hatch, \$2.50 each. Mrs. O. Halverson, Aberdeen, Sask. 4-3
- SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED** Wyandotte cockerels, May hatched, \$2.50 each; two for \$4.00; four pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Etta Crosby, Elbow, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB MARTIN STRAIN** White Wyandotte cockerels, pair, \$5.00. Mrs. Ed. Dignan, Kincaid, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, sire from pen with R.O.P. up to 299, \$3.00. James Wilson, Beaverdale, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dottes, winter-laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Alec. Kerlake, Senlac, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. M. Goodall, Edam, Sask. 4-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 4-2
- MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$3.00; 20 large two-year-old hens, \$1.00. Mrs. A. E. Henderson, Balmseval, Man. 4-2
- CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** Martin's strain, \$5.00. H. C. Dobson, Estevan, Sask. 4-3
- ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$2.50, laying strain. Walter King, Clive, Alta. 4-2
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM** bred-to-lay stock, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. T. Thompson, Box 53, Penzance, Sask. 4-2
- CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** rose comb, April hatch, \$2.25 each. John Clark, R.R. No. 1, Brandon, Man. 4-2
- SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** Fisher 261-egg strain, direct, \$5.00. M. Robertson, Morse Place, Winnipeg. 4-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Archie McAllister, Earl Grey, Sask. 4-2
- HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE—PURE-BRED** Rose Comb Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Mrs. D. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 4-2
- SELLING—WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE** cockerels, April hatched, healthy, good laying strain, \$2.50 each. Ray Short, Verwood, Sask. 3-3
- ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, from my extra special pen, \$3.00. J. Byer, Durban, Man. 3-3
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Herbert Roff, Morse, Sask. 3-2
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, rose comb, winter layers, \$2.00 each. Joseph Vipond, Griffin, Sask. 3-3
- BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, government approved flock, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. T. Thompson, Zealandia, Sask. 3-3
- PARTIRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00;** pullets, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50; also unrelated pens laying strains. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 2-5
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE** Comb, \$2.00 each; pair, \$3.50. Norman Fawcett, Wartime, Sask. 2-4
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dottes, healthy, winter-laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. M. Partridge, Crandall, Man. 2-3
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS,** \$3.00 each. Jack Griffin, Borden, Sask. 3-3

FARMS and REAL ESTATE

Sale or Rent

Offered by Mortgage Company
for Quick Sale

Reasonable Terms

MANITOBA

LYLETON DISTRICT—Three-quarter-section one mile station. 300 acres cultivated. Two storey house, stone foundation; barn, 28x52, and outbuildings. Fenced ————— \$20 per acre.

GLADSTONE DISTRICT — Half-section, three miles station. All cultivated. Clean. Good summer-fallow. Brick house—two storey 27x27 and 1½ storey, 15x23. Barn, 40x80, outbuildings. Fenced. Buildings insured for \$4,500. Build- ings cost between \$7,000 and \$8,000. Good repair ————— \$28 per acre.

ROSSER DISTRICT — Half-section, two miles Rosser station. All cultivated. House, 26x26 and 12x12. Barn, 11x60 ————— \$35 per acre.

KELWOOD DISTRICT—Half-section, one mile station. 150 acres cultivated. House, barn and outbuildings ————— \$25 per acre.

WINNIPEG DISTRICT—An opportunity to give your children the educational advantages of a large city—1,120 acres 9 miles from centre of Winnipeg on good road—800 acres under cultivation. 12-roomed well built house—excellent outbuildings. Good rich soil ————— \$75 per acre.

SASKATCHEWAN

TOGO—Half-section, seven miles station: 175 acres cultivated; house and addition, 20x26 and 14x20; barns, stable, granaries, etc.; fenced; land good shape.

ESTON DISTRICT—Quarter-section, ten miles station. 130 acres cultivated. House, 16x24. Barn, 30x50, and outbuildings ————— \$25 per acre.

Write for further particulars

OLDFIELD, KIRBY AND GARDNER
Established 1881
234 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

FARMS and REAL ESTATE



MANITOBA FARM FOR SALE

1,600 ACRES all in one tract, viz.: All of Sections 5, 9 and West half of 15 in T. 4, R. 29, W. 1st P.M., located 5 1/2 miles South of Tilton, Man., and Northwest of Plesion, Man. Soil black loam; 600 acres under cultivation, 250 acres summerfallow. Buildings and cultivation on Sec. 9. Practically the whole tract could be broken. An abundant supply of pure water at all of the buildings. Graded and gravelled roads being constructed alongside tract for two miles. Telephone, school adjoining and church services two miles distant. Have wintered up to 200 head of live stock. All fenced. Buildings: Main house, 26x28, concrete basement and floor under the entire house, furnace heat; tenant house, two storeys, 16x24; bunk house, 16x18; barn, 64x100, on 9-in. concrete foundation; elevator, 28x28, on 10-in. concrete foundation, cement floor; hog-house, 24x60, on concrete foundation; shop, 16x18; chop house, 12x16. All the buildings have shingled roofs, both houses just redecorated and buildings painted two coats with Sherwin-Williams' best paint. Windbreak to the west of laurel leaf willows. A six-ton compound beam pit scale on a 6-in. concrete foundation, conveniently located.

Would divide and sell each section separately on easy terms, low rate of interest and a small payment down to those that can furnish satisfactory references.

G. H. OLMSTEAD, MAITLAND, FLORIDA

The following highly improved farms are offered for sale:

288 acres, 13 miles from Winnipeg, 250 cultivated, 90 summerfallow. Good buildings. Leading platform adjoins farm. Good dairy farm.

625 acres, 9 miles from Winnipeg, 1 mile from leading platform, 525 cultivated, 300 summerfallow, 165 fall ploughing. Extra large house and barn and other buildings. Dairy or stock farm.

320 acres, 26 miles from Winnipeg, 5 miles from good town, 180 cultivated, 90 summerfallow, good buildings. Would make good stock farm.

407 acres, 11 miles from Winnipeg, 1/2 mile from town, on pavement.

310 acres, 15 miles from Winnipeg, 1 1/2 miles from town, 250 cultivated. Large barn, house and other buildings, good dairy or stock farm.

Apply: The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 363 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.



IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

TERMS ARRANGED

THE MANITOBA FARM LOANS ASSOCIATION
Winnipeg

FARM LANDS

BELL-IRVING CREEERY & CO., LTD.
989 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

Phone, Seymour 9201

Evenings: New Westminster 1257X

SEE US FOR

Fraser Valley farm lands. We have the largest list of B.C. Farms and Real Estate. Expert advice and information freely given. We sell and co-operate and serve. Write for lists and maps.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, ensures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper, The Earth, free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 922 Railway Exchange, Chicago, 411

FOR SALE—640 ACRES, UNBROKEN, GOOD wheat land, all fenced well, no buildings, four miles from five elevators, \$10 per acre; \$1,200 cash, balance yearly, to arrange. 1,920 acres, with all buildings in first-class order; 500 acres natural and never-falling hay meadow, balance pasture and arable, 30-bushel crop this year, two miles from town. Price \$18,000; \$4,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Both above farms in Alberta, east of Edmonton. Owners will not sell on crop payments, but you can make no mistake with either of these farms. Hope and Farmer, 614 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C. 4-2

RANCH FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED in Radville district and on highway, close to school, 3,000 acres government leased land, all fenced, with half-section farm land and excellent buildings, corrals and sheds. Stocked with 200 head horses, 100 of which are high-grade Percheron brood mares, two stallions, and 40 head of high-grade Shorthorn cattle with registered Shorthorn sire. Also including a very complete line of farming and ranching equipment, except household furniture. Will consider straight sale or might consider taking in some choice farm land on a deal. George Hardy, Box 1026, Weyburn, Sask. 4-4

RICHMOND FARMS ON LULU ISLAND—Blocks of three, four and five acres rich, clean, river all soil, in B.C.'s most productive area, just ten miles from Vancouver's post office. On paved roads, with fine schools and every modern city convenience. For the poultry farmer and small fruit grower a homestead ideal. Prices \$450 to \$350 per acre, quarter cash. For full information on these and other B.C. farms, write or see Pemberton and Son Vancouver Limited, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. 2-8

FARMS and REAL ESTATE

EXECUTORS' SALE—TWO-SECTION FARM, the Angus McDonald estate, Roundthwaite. Highly improved, excellent buildings, plenty water, level, all fenced, black loam, clay subsoil. An ideal home and proven money maker. Must be sold quickly owing to advanced age of heirs. Write for other particulars, and state resources, equipment, seed, etc. John A. McDonald, Brandon. 4-5

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to good experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 4-5

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 4-1

STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—Where farmers are prosperous. Crops growing all year round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. 27, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber of Commerce), Modesto, California. 2-4

1,055-ACRE FARM OF THE BEST FARM land in the Deloraine district; well improved, good buildings and fences, on government highway, over 500 acres ready for crop, \$30 per acre; \$6,000 cash, balance easy terms at 6%. W. E. Vasey, Deloraine, Man. 4-2

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER-SECTION farm, best wheat land, 360 acres cultivated, 160 acres summerfallow, fair buildings, \$25 per acre; \$3,000 cash, balance crop payments. Write for particulars on Carrot River Valley farm lands. Drawer B, Lac Vert, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTERS, FINEST Saskatchewan wheat land; buildings five thousand dollars; one quarter summerfallow; \$36 per acre. Average four thousand bushels of wheat. Cameron and Hardinge Ltd., Raymore, Sask. 4-3

EXCELLENT 480 ACRES, 35 MILES S.W. OF Winnipeg; practically all cultivated; four miles to market; 290 acres summerfallow; good buildings; \$35 per acre. Terms arranged. Apply Box No. 62, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 4-2

240 ACRES, 35 MILES S.W. OF WINNIPEG; 190 acres cultivated, 70 acres summerfallow; fair buildings; 4 1/2 miles to market; \$35 per acre. Terms arranged. Apply Box No. 63, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 4-2

18-ACRE POULTRY FARM, IN TOWN OF 150 population; buildings worth \$2,600; 400 pure-bred Leghorns; revenue in 1927, \$100 per month. Price \$2,000; half cash. Write Welch Lands Ltd., Winnipeg. 4-2

FOR QUICK SALE—EXCELLENT FOR market garden or poultry, 3 1/4 acres, brick house, barn, henhouses, cement road, cellar, nicely treed. E. T. Shaw, 702-26 St., Brandon, Man. 4-3

QUARTER-SECTION, NEAR LAVENHAM, Man., at sacrifice. Price \$800. Wood, water and school on property. Or would consider exchange for 15-30 Oil-Pull. S. Poyner, Mair, Sask. 4-3

VANCOUVER ISLAND, IDEAL CLIMATE, 80-acre farm, excellent soil, good buildings, permanent water, 3,500 dollars, terms. Buller, Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, B.C. 4-3

160 ACRES, CLOSE TO CITY, ALL SUMMER-fallow, good buildings, trade for city property. We specialize in exchanges. Enquire. W. J. Schadek & Co., Winnipeg. 4-3

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, 5 1/4 MILES from town; 75 acres summerfallow; house, stable, granary, well. For further information, apply S. Cameron, Quill Lake, Sask. 21-5

FOR SALE—808 ACRES, BROKEN, JOINING townsite of Heward, Sask., 650 fenced, two sets of buildings, good water. W. H. Irvin, Box 56, Heward, Sask. 20-5

480 ACRES, ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, 320 ready for crop, 160 summerfallow, near school and church, good water, equipped or unequipped. Robert Arbuckle, Wellwood, Man. 3-5

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 3-5

HALF-SECTION GOOD FARM LAND AT Woodnorth, Man. Mrs. Barrett, 415 1st Street, Brandon. 2-4

SELLING—260 ACRES, 140 BROKEN; FAIR buildings; \$26 per acre; five miles from town. Box 383, Herbert, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—GOOD SECTION, NEAR TISDALE, some equipment. Bargain for cash. Box 33, Eldersley, Sask. 4-3

SELL OR RENT—160 ACRES GOOD TABLE-land, 50 acres broken, four miles from Erger, Sask. E. Romley, 82 Montgomery Ave., Toronto. 4-3

FOR SALE—14 ACRES, J. STAFFORD, GRAND Forks, B.C. 4-3

Farm Lands Wanted

PRACTICAL FARMER NOW HANDLING FARM lands wants listings: good farms, good buildings essential; within ten miles main highway. Winnipeg to Regina; Regina to Melfort, via Saskatoon. Box 51, Winnipeg. 4-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 4-3

WANT TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box No. 40, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 3-5

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM FARMERS WHO have farms for sale, rent or exchange. D. Oliver Farm Lands, Real Estate, 302 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 3-5

WANT DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICE OF Canadian farms for sale by owners. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kansas. 16-15

GOOD MARRIED MAN WANTS FULLY equipped farm on shares. N. Kampa, Wimbome, Alta. 4-3

CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg. 4-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 24-5

WANTED—TO RENT LARGE FARM, FULLY equipped. H. C. Elford, Macklin, Sask. 3-2

CITY HOMES

ARE YOU COMING TO VICTORIA! FOUR-room bungalow just completed, city conveniences, fireplace, bathroom, sufficient land, best poultry district, near school, thirty minutes drive on paved road. Low price; taxes negligible. Write Hameley, 1989 Crescent Road, Victoria, B.C. 2-4

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

Registered Seeds

SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT 10B, second generation, germination test 98%; in sealed sacks, \$2.75 per bushel. Also third generation registered Marquis 10-B, germination test 98%; in sealed sacks, \$2.55 per bushel. Have limited supply of Garnet wheat, grade No. 1, germination test 99%, certified and sealed \$2.20 per bushel. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 3-3

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

Various

TREAT YOUR WHEAT NOW!

DO IT DRY

KOPPER KARBONATE KILLS
WHEAT SMUT

No danger of destroying germination as in old way.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

SASK. REGISTERED SEED GROWERS
LTD.

P. O. Drawer 1180 Moose Jaw, Sask.

Seed Oats, Seed Wheat, Barley,
Flax, Corn, Grasses, Sweet
Clover

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
TO THE SEED POOL.

SASK. REGISTERED SEED GROWERS
LIMITED

P.O. Drawer 1180 - Moose Jaw

TIMOTHY SEED

THE most northern grown offered for sale in Canada.

No. 1 Government Standard, Germination 95 to 98 per cent. Entirely free of noxious weed seeds.

The products of our fields in 1927 took first at Saskatchewan and Alberta, and second at Chicago fairs for timothy seed.

If, upon examination, you are not well pleased with this seed I will, upon its return, refund the purchase money, and pay freight both ways.

Price, sacked, F.O.B. here, \$9.00 per 100 lbs.

ROBERT COCHRANE
Grand Prairie, Alberta

SEED AND FEED:

WHEAT, Marquis, Durum; OATS,
O.A.C. BARLEY.

WE BUY AND SELL

Send us samples if you have any of these grains to sell. Ask for samples and prices if you wish to buy.

INDEPENDENT FARMERS LIMITED
502 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

MARQUIS, GARNET, MINDUM
SEED, AND FEED OATS

EXTRA choice quality in registered and select Marquis and Garnet wheat; Mindum, very pure, does not rust and very high yielder. Registered and select number one Banner and Victory oats. SPECIAL PRICE ON CAR-LOAD LOTS

KJELLANDER SEED CO. LTD.
Wilcox, Sask.

Everbearing Strawberries

Champion and Giant Mastodon are the leaders. Our Michigan grown plants are three to four weeks earlier than prairie grown plants, very vigorous and heavy croppers. Planted early in May they begin bearing in 90 days and produce big crop luscious fruit in August, September and October. Prices reduced, catalog free.

ASSINIBOINE GARDENS,
132 Montrose St., Winnipeg, Man.

OATS, BARLEY

Heavy Albertas for sale.

ALL GRADES PROMPT SHIPMENT CAR LOTS
MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.
Saskatoon - Moose Jaw - Regina

Pine Grove Nursery

Pioneers of the West

Backed by 50 years of testing and selecting. Our 1928 catalogue is replete with those varieties of ornamental shrubbery and fruit trees that have stood our test and that of time.

Catalogue now ready. Write for it.

STEVENSON BROS.
Morden, Man.

THE WALLACE NURSERIES LTD.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
Largest Western growers of Perennial Flowers, Poonies, Dahlias, Gladioli, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees. Deal with us and save Agent's commission. Write for free catalogue.

SEEDS—HIGH-YIELDING STRAINS, FIRST, second generation Marquis, Victory oats. Our Brownhead wheat has exceeded Marquis four years at Saskatoon in yield. Low prices quantities. Again offering Norway King oats, Western-grown sweet peas, bulbs, shrubs. Don't buy before getting our prices. Alunite fertilizer increases growth plants greatly; repels cutworms, other grubs; endorsed by many users; only \$9.00 100 pounds. Instructive catalogue ready. Correspondence invited. Broatch's Seeds, Moose Jaw, Canada.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

SEED FOR SALE—PROLIFIC SPRING RYE and Hanchen barley, grown from registered seed. Rye, \$1.25 bushel; barley, \$1.00; fall rye, \$1.15 bushel; hull-less barley, \$1.15 bushel; bags 20c extra. One car of seed potatoes, Burbank's Russet, certified, and some grown from certified seed. Early Ohio, certified, and from certified seed. For price, apply F. P. Trowell, Saltcoats, Sask. 4-3

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE BIG money growing Ginseng and Golden Seal. Yields from \$20,000 to \$40,000 per acre under our supervision. Send for booklets, Growing Ginseng for Profit, and Auburn Golden Seal Manual, for obligation. Pacific International Ginseng Co., 900 Bekins Building, Vancouver, B.C. 4-3

SEAGER WHEELER'S ILLUSTRATED SEED grain and nursery catalogue is now available. It is interested in pure line seed grains and fruit trees, send for a copy now. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, SWEET CLOVER (both took second prize at Chicago last time shown, 1923), Irish Cobbler potatoes, registered Marquis, Banner. Prices O.K. Burningham, Strongfield, Sask. 4-3

WANTED FOR SEED—55 BUSHELS BARLEY, 55 bushels Liberty hull-less oats. Send sample and price. Greenhough Bros., Keppel, Alta. 4-2

DAHLIAS, ROSE BUSHES, GLADIOLI, PEONIES, Irises, cut flower plants. High quality, lowest delivered prices. List free. Loranger, 102 Main, Aylmer East, Que. 2-6

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—GET NEW CROP fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate. Free seed list. McFadden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 2-6

LATHAM AND OHATA RASPBERRIES, \$4.00 100 Dunlap strawberries, \$2.50 100 Gooseberry bushes, \$1.50 dozen. W. J. May, Lawson, Sask. 3-4

SEED—NEW COLOSSEA VERBENA, ODOR-less Onion, Cocordeau Aster. Catalogue free. Producers Seed Co., Ottawa, Ont. 2-2

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB ROOTS, SPECIAL price till March first, nine for one dollar. Discount to market gardeners. Robertson, 1261 Rae, Regina. 4-2

Barley

BIRTLE FOR SEED BARLEY—O.A.C. No. 21, government tested and inspected, third generation, No. 1 and No. 2 seed. All orders will receive prompt attention. For particulars, prices, etc., write F. C. Barber, sec.-manager, Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers' Association Limited, Birtle, Man. 4-3

SELLING—SIXTY-DAY BEARLESS BARLEY, beats wild oats every time, \$1.00 per bushel; over ten bushels, 95c; bags 20c; government seed certificate. Wm. H. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 2-3

FOR SALE—60-DAY BEARLESS BARLEY, \$1.00 per bushel; sacks 20c extra. C. Siemens, Box 210, Rush Lake, Sask. 4-3

60-DAY BEARLESS BARLEY, CLEANED, sacked, \$1.25 per bushel. Carroll Morrissey, Uren, Sask. 4-3

BARLEY, FULLY MATURED, O.A.C., FEW wild oats, 80c bushel, f.o.b. Kelvington, Sask. Box 26. 4-3

Corn

SEED CORN, 16 KINDS. P. O. PETERSON, Chaffee, North Dakota. 3-6

Flax

FOR SALE—FLAX, CROWN, THIRD GENERA-tion, from registered seed, cleaned, ready for seeding, \$2.50 per bushel. A. C. Kirkpatrick, Kemnay, Man. 4-2

Oats

SELLING

BANNER AND VICTORY SEED OATS re-cleaned; also 2 C.W. and Feed Oats.
WALTER GREER Lashburn, Sask. 4-3

BANNER OATS, PROGENY OF REGISTERED second generation, weight 45 pounds bushel, price \$1.00 bushel. Lot B, grown from same seed, but weighing 40 pounds to bushel, price 95c bushel. Both grade No. 1, germination 98 six days, no weeds, double cleaned. Can quote car load Lot B. Three-bushel bags and samples free. Small quantity genuine Arctic sweet clover, grade 2, price \$11 per 100 pounds, bags free. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 4-2

SIXTY-DAY SEED OATS, FREE FROM WILD oats and noxious weed seeds, \$1.25 bushel while they last, bags, 20c extra, f.o.b. station. Money Order to accompany order. Harvey Donnell, Cabri, Sask. 3-3

SEED OATS FOR SALE, 65 CENTS PER bushel, loaded on track, both railways; 2,700 Leader and 800 bushels Banner; bulkhead free; no noxious weeds; tested. Paul Gabriel, Erskine, Alta. 4-3

FOR SALE—SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS OF Banner seed oats, free from noxious weeds. Price 60 cents a bushel, f.o.b. Irma, Alta. Grover Arnold, Irma, Alta. 4-3

VICTORY OATS, SEED CONTROL CERTI-ficate 57-3305, grade 1, germination 98%. Price \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. F. Bulbeck, Neldpath, Sask. 4-2

300 BUSHELS SEED OATS, GROWN ON breaking from registered third generation, test 92%, 80c bushel, cleaned. R. L. Lee, Newdale, Man. 4-3

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOUR OR FIVE cars of good seed oats, Banner or Victory preferred. Write, giving prices and send sample, to Provincial Security Co., Creelman, Sask. 1-4

SELLING—VICTORY OATS, SEED, 2 C.W. and clean feed, in car lots, at attractive prices. A. Y. Young, Kelvington, Sask. 2-4

SEED OATS, BANNER, SECOND GENERA-tion, No. 1 seed, car load or less. For sample and prices, J. L. White, Paynton, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—TWO CARS 2 C.W. OATS, HIGH germination, weight 45 pounds per bushel. Price 83 cents per bushel. J. Dobbin, Parkburg, Sask. 4-3

SELL OR EXCHANGE—ONE CAR FEED OATS or cattle; 12-25 tractor, 1921 Ford sedan, both good condition. Box 49, Lajord, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—CAR OF OATS, MAKE GOOD seed, 75c, f.o.b. Central Butte, Sask. Alex. McGillivray. 4-2

SELLING—CAR GOOD OATS. J. S. PALMER, Artland, Sask. 3-2

BANNER OATS, THIRD GENERATION. W. Hibbard, Luseland, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—CAR NO. 1 CLEAN FEED OATS, 50c, f.o.b. Provost, Alta. Jas. S. McKay. 3-2

Wheat

AMBER-DURUM WHEAT AND SWEET clover has brought Deloraine district in four year crop from bankruptcy through rust and drought to excellent financial position. Ask us for information. Government seed purity certificate shows our sample of Mindum (Amber-Durum) cleaner than registered seed. Sample Mindum, Argentine flax seed, 75c, f.o.b. Central Butte, Sask. Alex. McGillivray. 4-2

SELLING—MINDUM WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL certificate number 57-2668; grown on new land. Won honors at the last Toronto Royal. The wheat that put Southern Manitoba on its feet. H. Hyslop and Son, breeders of Spruce Lawn Model Hereford, Killarney, Man. 4-3

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED,
nine cents pound. Geo. McMains, Summerberry,
Sask. 3-6

ROLFE RADIATOR CO., PORTAGE AND
Maryland, Winnipeg. 23-24

sacrifice. Full particulars and inventory can be obtained from The Traders Trust Company, Winnipeg.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MADE AND FITTED BY experts. Trusses and spinal supports. Winnipeg Artificial Limb Co., 621 Main St., Winnipeg. 2-24

ROLFE RADIATOR CO., PORTAGE AND
Maryland, Winnipeg. 23-24

FOR SALE—COMPLETE CREAMERY EQUIP-
ment, including boiler, churn, pasteurizer, cream
and milk testers, scales, shafts, pulleys, etc., as
well as office equipment, will be sold en bloc at a
sacrifice. Full particulars and inventory can be
obtained from The Traders Trust Company,
Winnipeg.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MADE AND FITTED BY
experts. Trusses and spinal supports. Winnipeg
Artificial Limb Co., 621 Main St., Winnipeg. 2-24

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS

HEAVEN AND HELL--SWEDENBORG'S GREAT work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid. B. A. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

BEE and BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

PACKAGE BEES WITH YOUNG ITALIAN queens, two pounds, \$3.05; three pounds, \$4.05. Satisfaction guaranteed. Overbey Apiaries, Leominster, Louisiana.

FOR SALE--BEEKEEPER'S OUTFIT. A bargain. Write for list. D. Fraser, Hilderton, Ont.

BREAD IMPROVER

BREAD IMPROVER--THE HOUSEWIFE should order her supply of Ho-Mayde now; it will make baking easy in cold weather, prevents sour bread, makes bread sweet and wholesome. Price 20c. packet. C. & J. Jones Limited, Winnipeg

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BIG PROFITS! THE WONDERFUL MAGIC POLISHING CLOTH FOR SILVERWARE AND ALL METALS. A HOUSEHOLD AND EVERYWHERE NECESSITY. SELLS LIKE MAGIC. POSTPAID TO YOU FOR 50c--WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE.

Panaro-Thomas Co., 201 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.

CORDWOOD AND HAY

CORDWOOD AND HAY WANTED--FOR SATISFACTORY results ship your cars to Western Fuel Co., Winnipeg.

SELLING--POPLAR CORDWOOD AND BALED hay, lowest prices. Harry Steffen, Arbrog, Man.

CREAM WANTED

CREAM WANTED--CREAM SHIPPED C.P.R. or C.N.R. Express, addressed Agricultural College, Winnipeg, will be picked up promptly, weighed, graded and tested accurately, and returns made the following day.

CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

PRESSURE TREATED CREOSOTED PINE posts are stronger than cedar. They will last for from 40 to 60 years. Price--three inches to four inches top diameter, 30 cents each; four inches to five inches, 40 cents each; all f.o.b. Calgary, or we can quote you a price at your station. Use creosoted posts and be through with your fencing problem for your life-time. The Dominion Government Forestry Branch recommend creosoted posts. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, 1910-9th Ave. West, Calgary.

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. A. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg.

DR. W. J. ROBB, 600 STANDARD BANK BLDG., Winnipeg.

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES

WE CARRY ALL PATENT MEDICINES, DRUG sundries, rubber goods; prescriptions filled; prompt attention. Bluebird Drug Store, 493 Sargent Ave., Winnipeg.

DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

HENRY BROS., 969 SHERBROOK STREET, Winnipeg. Send this ad. with next order of cleaning and dyeing and receive 10% discount.

MORRIS DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS, 744 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg.

AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 470 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg.

DUBOIS, 274 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG (opposite Eaton's).

FARM HELP

FARM HELP

We have a limited number of young men for farm work, apply now.

THE SALVATION ARMY
IMMIGRATION DEPT.

241 Balmoral St., Winnipeg, Man.

FISH

60 POUNDS LARGE JUMBO MULLET FREE! We get lots of Lake Winnipeg's finest deep water fish, Sturgeon Mullet. This fish can't be beat. Delicious taste, firm meat and few bones. Average size four pounds. 60 pounds Sturgeon Mullet, 60 pounds fancy Pike for \$9.00 and 60 pounds common Mullet free. Club together and get this splendid fish, cheap. Who sends two \$9.00 orders gets a dandy pair of Indian moccasins free. A few Pickering and Whites free. Cash with order. G. Golts, Homestead and Fisherman, St. Martin, Man.

60 POUNDS WHITEFISH, 40 PIKE, 20 MULLET, \$5.00; 50 pounds Pike, 50 lb Mullet, \$3.50. Whitefish, 6c.; 1st Mullet, 3c.; Pike, 3 1/2c. John Arnason, Moosehorn, Man.

FRESH CAUGHT TULLIBES OR LITTLE Whites, 5 1/2c. pound; Jacks, 3 1/2c.; Mullet, 2 1/2c. Terms, cash with order. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man.

FISH FROZEN ALIVE--JACKFISH AND TULLIBEE, 4c. pound; Pickered, 5c. Over 500 pounds 1/2c. less. Sacks included. Thorlanson Bros., Langruth, Man.

FRESH FROZEN FISH--TULLIBEE, 3 1/2c. pound; Jackfish, 3 1/2c. pound; Pickered, 7c. pound. Cash with order. Thompson Bros., Langruth, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLOUR MILLS

CHAUVIN FLOUR MILL FOR SALE. ONE thousand dollars will handle. Chauvin, Alta. 1-4

FURNITURE, STOVES New and Used

CLEAN USED FURNITURE AND RANGES. Free catalogue. Goffin's, Winnipeg. Established 1891.

HARGRAVE FURNITURE STORE, 317-344 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PETS AND HOBBIES COMPETITION JUST announced by Northern Messenger, Canada's illustrated story and evangelical weekly paper for young and old. Six cash prizes for best 100-word letters on some particular pet or hobby sent in before the holidays. No subscription or entrance fee. Simply send your name and address for full particulars. Address: Pets and Hobbies Editor Northern Messenger, Montreal.

SELLING--MONEY-MAKER KNITTING MACHINE, in perfect working order, snap, \$40. Incubator, 240-egg capacity, \$35. John Morrow, Paddling Lake, Sask.

LOOK--HANDIEST THING IN THE HOME. Quick Action Ironing board, \$5.00 each. Box 131, Souris, Man.

SELLING--WHIRLPOOL DISH WASHER, hand power, 15 dollars. S. Burch Wellwood, Man.

GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Rifle sights for sale. Fred Kaye, 45 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

HAY AND FEED

WANTED--CAR LOTS FEED OATS AND FEED barley. Centra Feed Company Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

FIFTY TONS PRABIE WOOL HAY FOR SALE, \$10 a ton, f.o.b. Invermay. John Panchyk, Invermay, Sask.

SELLING--SEVEN CARS GOOD HAY, \$11 PER TON. W. Wyand, Kisbey, Sask.

TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE, \$12 PER TON, f.o.b. Innisfail, Alta. John Conn.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON. Custom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diploma at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916.

SASKATOON TANNERY SASKATOON--TANNERS of robes and leather. Freight paid on hides shipped for tanning. Ask for price list.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SPECIALIST--HAVE been successful in treating. Only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Dr. Carscallen, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg.

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER treated by entirely new methods without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg.

HONEY

BIG SPECIALS--PURE EASTERN MAPLE syrup, wine gallons, only \$2.35 case; four gallons, \$9.20 case; six gallons, only \$13.75; delivered free with honey. Ontario apple butter, case, about 54 pounds, \$4.90, delivered free with honey. Delicious pure Ontario Clover honey, delivered free, Saskatchewan, 60 pounds, \$9.20; 100 pounds, \$14.75; Alberta, 60 pounds, \$9.50; 100 pounds, \$14.90. Choice Buckwheat honey, delivered, Saskatchewan, 60 pounds, \$8.20; 100 pounds, \$12.75; Alberta, 60 pounds, \$8.50; 100 pounds, \$12.90. Guaranteed finest quality. Ten-pound or 60-pound cans. Write Russell Roseburgh, honey dealer, Saskatoon, Sask.

ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.20 per crate of six ten-pound pails, cash with order, f.o.b. Toronto. Also Ontario maple syrup, guarantee absolutely pure, \$12 per crate of six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds per crate. Pure maple sugar, 25c. per pound. E. Warren, 409 Shaw St., Toronto, formerly R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont.

PURE HONEY FROM THE APPLE BLOSSOMS of the famous Okanagan Valley--the most delicious flavor in the world; no other can touch it. Once tried always used. My first prairie customer has already bought 300 pounds this year. Give it a trial. Four pounds, 90c.; 20 pounds, \$4.00; 60 pounds, \$10. Carriage forward. H. Mackie, R.R. 2, Vernon, B.C.

PURE SWEET CLOVER HONEY--NONE equals it in mellowness. No Russian thistle or common white clover; thousand acres sweet clover. Twelve tins, 17 dollars. Freight charges almost same as six tins. Deloraine, Manitoba, Bee Co. 1-9

CLOVERDEW HONEY, FROM THE CLOVER fields of Western Manitoba. Thick, clear and a beautiful flavor. Sixty pounds, in pails, \$8.00; one dozen quart jars, \$7.25. Cloverdeew Apiaries, Beulah, Man.

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, \$5.00 PER 60-pound crate. Write for quantity discount. J. J. Thiesen, Giroux, Man.

HONEY--MANITOBA CLOVER, FIVES AND tens, \$9.00 crate. Ewee and Rams. Deanshanger Apiary, Pilot Mound, Man.

DELICIOUS MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY--comb, in 7-lb. tins, \$1.50. G. H. Ball Dominion City, Man.

PURE, SWEET CLOVER HONEY, 12 FIVE-pound pails, \$8.00. Wesley Hunter, Elm Creek, Man.

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, 60-POUND crates, \$7.80. Discount larger orders. Dan Kitson, Riding Mountain, Man.

MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, \$8.00 CASE 12 five-pound pails. John H. Otto, Rosedale, Man.

SIX TENS CLOVER AND BASSWOOD HONEY mixed, \$6.20. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont.

DELICIOUS HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND PAILS, \$7.80. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man.

LIGHTING PLANTS

FARM LIGHTING PLANTS, NEW AND USED, operated by gasoline, kerosene or wind. Electrical Engineers Limited, Calgary, Alta.

WANTED--32-VOLT LISTER LIGHTING plant, without batteries, for cash. Geo. Burroughs, Chaplin, Sask.

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

GENUINE FRUIT ESSENCE TO MAKE ALL kinds of liqueurs, etc. Kirsh, curaco, prunelle, benedictine, chartreuse, menthe, cherry-brandy, cacao. Price 50c. bottle. Book of recipes sent. Bottle cappers, \$1.50-2.25. Bottle crowns, 50c. gross. Corks. Bottlers' sundries, etc. Richard-Beliveau, 334 Main St., Winnipeg.

A GENUINE AN ENGLISH MALT EXTRACT makes a delicious healthful beverage. Put up in 2 1/2-pound tins. Special introductory price \$1.75 postpaid. Weir Specialty Co. Ltd., Importers, 361-363 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

B.C. COAST LUMBER

Shingles, lath, windows, doors, frames, etc., by car lot, direct from the mill to you. SAVE MONEY on your building program and get the HIGHEST QUALITY B.C. COAST LUMBER. Order now for lower prices and best service. Delivered price lists, estimates and quotations free. COAST AND PRAIRIE LBR. CO., VANCOUVER, B.C.

BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, millwork, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get better quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd., Bekins Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Capital, \$100,000. Bankers, Royal Bank.

INTENDING BUILDERS--ORDER YOUR lumber, shingles, millwork direct from coast mill. Lowest prices, highest quality. Send us your lumber bill, or sketch of buildings. Farm Builders Lumber Co., Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. W. Hayman, Manager.

FENCE POSTS--TAMARACK, CEDAR AND willow; 4-foot slabs, cordwood, stove wood, corral poles, telephone poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

FENCE POSTS--ANY KIND. ALL SIZES, cedar, tamarack, willow. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alta.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS--CAR LOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Soisqua, B.C.

SELLING--POPLAR CORDWOOD. LOWEST prices. D. Torbiak Ponderfield Man.

SELLING--RED WILLOW POSTS, CAR LOTS. E. Haning, Invermay, Sask.

MALE HELP WANTED



MEN WANTED FOR RAILROADS

Nearest their homes--everywhere--to train for Firemen, Brakemen; beginners \$150-\$250 monthly. Promoted to Conductor or Engineer--\$3,000-\$4,000 yearly--highest wages on railroads. Also clerks. Railway Educational Association, Dept. D-11, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MEN IN HIGH POSITIONS, MEN OF SOCIAL standing who can afford to buy the very best, are wearing Wilson-Bradshaw clothing. Tailored from the finest fabrics, fitted to measure, and sold through agents at almost half of store prices. We have openings for a few more agents, spare or full time. Free suit for you to wear and free samples. Write us today. This is a real opportunity to make big money. Wilson-Bradshaw Co., Dept. W-5, 1183 Bloor St., Montreal.

TAILORING SALESMEN--OFFER YOUR CUSTOMERS the season's biggest clothing bargains. Two sales a day make you \$84 a week. Cash in on this brand new idea of Barton. It will take the country by storm. Bigger profits than ever for you. Be among the lucky men to get in on the ground floor of this money-making proposition. Write immediately. Barton Tailoring Co., Dept. B54, 1181 Bloor Street, Montreal.

IF I SEND YOU A SUIT, MADE TO YOUR measure in the latest style, will you wear it, show it to your friends and take orders for my super-value tailoring. Can you use \$3.00 an hour for your spare time. Write today for free suit offer and free selling outfit. Mayfield Tailoring Co., Dept. C-67, Box 1795, Montreal, Quebec.

MEN--PREPARE FOR FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, \$150, later \$200 monthly; railroads everywhere. Write Railway Educational Association, Dept. C-112, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MEN--LEARN BARBERING, HAIRDRESSING, engineering, electricity, bricklaying. Attend reliable practical schools. Catalogue free. Write Hemphills, 550 Main St., Winnipeg.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

MEDICINES AND APPLIANCES

VARICOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES AND eczema, etc., healed while working. Easy self-home treatment. Many testimonials. Write to Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Mr. D. van der Ploeg, Bromhead, Saskatchewan, writes: "I was troubled with varicose ulcers and eczema for a long time. I tried everything to get better, but without result; but Nurse Dencker's treatment did the trick. I can highly recommend her to anyone afflicted with the above named diseases, etc."

WHY SUFFER? WEAR SMITH'S CELEBRATED Rupture Appliance. Made in Galt since 1893. Constantly improved. Write for literature. Smith Manufacturing Co., Galt, Ont.

K-I-L-E-E-R-E-X KILLS ECZEMA, PSORIASIS, all chronic skin diseases. Works like magic. 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00 per pound. Mrs. F. McGregor, 296 Scotia, Winnipeg.

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY

MONEY
ORDERS

CANADIAN
NATIONAL
EXPRESS

MONUMENTS

"MARK EVERY GRAVE"
MEMORIAL MARBLE & TILE CO., LTD.
71 Main St., Winnipeg
Designs and Prices in all sizes and materials Free on request. A few select districts still open for reliable agents. Write at ONCE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ACCORDION MANUFACTURING. REPAIRS done. 597 McDermot, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Inventors

IT'S FREE

W. IRWIN-HASKETT

18 ELGIN ST., OTTAWA, CANADA.

Prompt, Professional, Personal Service

Please send me FREE (1) "Record of Inventions" (2) Booklet of "Wanted Inventions" (3) "Newest Leaflets on Patents" and (4) "Full Information."

Name _____

Address _____

MAIL COUPON TODAY G.G.G.

PATENTS
A LIST OF "WANTED INVENTIONS" AND FULL INFORMATION SENT FREE ON REQUEST
The RAMSAY Co. 167 273 Bank St. 167 273 Bank St.

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS. Write Featherstonhaugh & Co., 36 C.P.R. Building, Winnipeg, for full information. A Canadian company of 40 years standing. Gerald S. Rixburgh, resident manager.

PATENTS--EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

STRAIN'S LIMITED, 231 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG--J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. "For better vision and comfortable glasses."

RADIO PARTS AND REPAIRS

SELLING--THREE-TUBE RADIO, First-class condition. Half price. H. K. Wiebe, Herbert, Sask. No. 193.

H. JOHNSON, REPAIRS, 719 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg.

PHILLIPS MOTOR PARTS CO., 302 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg.

REMNANTS

ONE POUND GINGHAM REMNANTS, \$1.00; three pounds, \$2.00; one pound large gingham quilt patches, 75c.; four pounds, \$2.00; two pounds silk or velvet pieces, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

RHEUMATISM--KIDNEY TROUBLE

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN relieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, lame back, through the use of Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal. Write to H. Ritchie, 302 Notre Dame Av. Winnipeg.

RUBBER GOODS

IF YOU REQUIRE SANITARY RUBBER goods, write for catalogue and price list. Safe and Sanitary Rubber Works, Dept. M., 4906 Wellington Street, Montreal.

IF IT IS MADE OF RUBBER WE HAVE IT. Will send by return mail. Postage paid. Broadway Drug Mail Order House, 618 Broadway, Winnipeg.

RUBBER--IF IT'S MADE OF RUBBER WE have it. Write us. Universal Specialty Co., Dept. G, P.O. Box 2704, Montreal.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT, Winnipeg.

SEWING MACHINES and REPAIRS

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED SHUTTLES, needles, etc., for all makes. Clydebank, 514 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

STAMMERING

PERMANENTLY CURED. GUARANTEED references. H. W. Hogue, 220 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WE HAVE CLIENTS WHO WILL BUY UNITED Grain Growers stock. The Purcell-Cote Co. Ltd., 1010 Herald Bldg., Calgary.

STORY WRITING

LEARN STORY WRITING. WE TEACH YOU. Associated Writers, 13 Lineham Bldg., Calgary. 1-4

STOVES, REPAIRS, ETC

STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN AND American ranges, furnaces and heaters. Green's Greater Stove Co., 551 Main St., Winnipeg.

WATERBURY HEATER, GOOD CONDITION. Secretary, Cannington Manor School Manor, Sask.

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMONTON St., Winnipeg. Specimens mounted true to life. All work guaranteed.

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs mounted. Lowest prices in West.

JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO--REGALIA BRAND, postpaid five pounds or less, Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.65. In Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Hauberk or Rouge-Quenel, \$3.40; Quenel or Perfum d'Alie, \$3.65. In Spread Leaf, \$3.90; Valgo Brand, \$2.00. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

TYPEWRITERS

SEND FOR BARGAIN LIST OF GUARANTEED and rebuilt Royals, Underwoods, Remingtons, etc., and particulars of our free offer. Royal Typewriter Agency, corner Portage and Main, Winnipeg.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS WITH GUARANTEE. Write for illustrated price list. Cleaning and repairing promptly done. Modern Office Appliance Ltd., 250 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

WELL DRILLING

WELL DRILLING WANTED BY RELIABLE contractor. Write Harry Beamish, Shoal Lake, Man.

Gleaned from Hither and Yon

Besco

The British Empire Steel Corporation, called Besco for short, has passed under the control of interests headed by Sir Herbert Holt of Montreal and J. H. Gundy of Toronto. Roy Wolvin has resigned as president and has been succeeded by C. B. McNaught of Toronto. This great corporation, with its works located in Cape Breton, includes a whole series of subsidiaries in the steel and coal industries. The financing of these enterprises is of the most intricate character and it is said that considerable re-organization will be necessary. The interests now in control are able and powerful and they are Canadian. To the layman the whole business is an unintelligible tangle and the only certain thing about it is that it has never realized the dreams of its promoters. In its early days it received millions of dollars in bonuses from the Dominion treasury and presents a charming object lesson in bonusing industry.

It is rumored that under the new management a determined effort will be made to have the steel bounties revived. The Duncan report on Maritime Rights recommended the establishment of coking plants under government assistance to assist the coal industry and the re-establishment of the steel bounties when Canadian coal is used in its manufacture.

Links With the Past

Sheriff Allan, of Wellington County, Ontario, recently died at the age of 85. He was the oldest sheriff in the province in length of service and second oldest in actual age; one of those fine old characters who add distinction to their communities. His full name was Absalom Shade Allan. He was named after Absalom Shade, the founder of the city of Galt, to whom he was distantly related. Absalom Shade was an American, who came to Canada over a century ago and founded Shade's Mills, which was afterward called Galt in honor of John Galt, the head of the old Canada Land Company, who founded what are now the cities of Guelph and Goderich.

Absalom Shade, it is said, was a pioneer of the most resourceful kind. He had a store and a mill and was one of the local magnates who flourished in the good old days before mass production and combines and tariff boards were ever heard of. His mill was on the Grand River, from which it derived its power. It was a more pretentious stream in those days than it is now, except when the spring floods are on. As the settlement grew the time came when it had a surplus of wheat to dispose of. As there was no railway Absalom Shade constructed huge rafts, loaded the wheat on them, and floated them down the river, along the shore of Lake Erie and through the old Welland Canal. At Lake Ontario the wheat was loaded into a ship and taken across the lake to Muddy York, now familiarly known as Toronto.

At Loggerheads

When two men, or two factions in a church or on a school board, fall out and a more or less bitter controversy ensues, they are sometimes said to be at loggerheads. But what is a loggerhead? In the early settlements of America, long before the days of soda pop, one of the favorite drinks was called flip. The recipe for flip was as follows: To a pitcher two-thirds full of beer was added some sugar or molasses and a gill of rum. Into this was plunged a red hot poker of special shape, with a large head to it. This brought the concoction to a boil and gave it a burnt, bitter taste. The specially shaped poker was called a loggerhead. When enough of the concoction had been imbibed to put the convivial pioneers into an argumentative mood, disputes frequently arose, and when the ordinary processes of reasoning failed the disputantes would use the loggerheads to supplement the force of their arguments. When they did this they were said to be at loggerheads.

The First Trust

The trust, which is now such a factor in American and Canadian industry, dates back to the colonial days before the American Revolution. It is said that the first American trust was formed in 1762 among the candle makers of Rhode Island, one of the original British colonies. The spermaceti candle makers of the colony were in difficulties, presumably on account of the keen competition between them, which kept down the price of candles. Thereupon they formed a candle trust and called themselves the United Company of Spermaceti Candles. The wax candle supply of the whole country was cornered and the price of candles was forthwith raised to profitable levels. Standard Oil, which rose about a century later, has this historical precedent to point to.

Legislative Industry

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the legislatures of the country are in full blast. In the whole ten parliaments the hum of legislative mills can be heard as they grind out amendments to the ten commandments. Floods of oratory are to be heard as measures are licked into shape to force the people of this law-tolerating country to do unto others as they would others should do unto them. Simple axioms of human conduct are inadequate in these hectic days of interlocking directorates, price wars, gentlemen's agreements and high-pressure salesmanship. The business of umpiring the business of the country is the biggest business in the country.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 37

the cream shippers in one year. It may be of interest to note that the bonus of about \$55. This makes a total bonus distribution of over \$54,000 in the six years of operating, after paying the prevailing competitive prices for cream.

Co-operative Marketing Board

Winnipeg, Man.—About a year and a half ago a survey of co-operative distributing associations was made by the secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board of Manitoba, and a report submitted to the board. The report described conditions which existed at that time and made recommendations designed to meet the situation then in evidence. The board was looking for information as to the branch of co-operation that it could most advantageously assist, and at that time conditions did not appear ripe for a concerted movement in the direction of consumers' co-operation, whereas in the co-operative marketing field problems of a pressing nature seemed to merit consideration.

Since that time the situation has materially changed. It is gratifying to observe that all the societies in business a year and a half ago are still in operation. Some of them have paid off large liabilities and are now reaching a position where they can extend their operations. The Board has always been in support of co-operative distribution and has given whatever assistance it could in encouraging co-operative societies.

On November 16 last it called a conference of 13 co-operative trading societies. At this conference it was decided to organize a provincial body under the name of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale. The object of the new organization is to group the purchasing requirements of the different units, and by so doing, to reap the benefits of larger discounts. But aside from its primary function, the wholesale is acting as an organizing agency, and is endeavouring to co-ordinate the activities of all the consumers' societies. E. D. Magwood, the provisional president, working in the south-western areas, reports very encouraging results. Local societies at Lauder, Killarney, Elgin, Minto and Hartney have already become associated with the central body, and present indications point to



NEWEST BEAUTY TREATMENT—Kathryn Kohler is being shown how gleaming white teeth are when film is gone—is being told to use Pepsodent at home, twice every day.

New Facts About "Off-Color" Film on Teeth

FREE 10-day test shows how removing it makes teeth dazzling white, gums firm

THIS offers you a simple scientific test—one judged the most remarkable of all dental tests. It will bring out a brilliance and whiteness in teeth you do not realize they have. It will improve your gums.

Film—enemy of teeth and gums

Run your tongue across your teeth, and you will feel a film... a viscous coat that covers them. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs discolorations and gives your teeth that cloudy, "off-color" look. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Tooth troubles and gum troubles now are largely traced to that film. Old-time methods fail in successfully combating it. That's why your teeth remain dull and unattractive.

Made in Canada

Pepsodent

The New-Day Quality Dentifrice
Endorsed by World's Dental Authorities

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, dental science has provided effective combatants. Their action is to curdle the film and remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

The teeth you see when that film is removed will amaze you. Ordinary methods fail in these results.

Get Pepsodent at your druggist's. Or mail the coupon. A 10-day tube will be sent free.

FREE

Mail this for 10-Day Tube to

THE PEPSODENT CO.
Sec. 392 191 George St.
Toronto 2, Ont., Canada

Name.....

Address.....

Only one tube to a family 2726 Can.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Turkeys, 12-16 lbs.	Live 27c	Dressed 34c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	21c	31-32c
Hens, over 6 lbs.	23c	24c
Hens, 4-6 lbs.	18-21c	21c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18c	23c
Staggy Chickens, 2c per lb. lower than prices quoted. All prices F.O.B. Winnipeg, guaranteed until March 1.		
ROYAL PRODUCE CO. 27 Alkins St. Winnipeg, Man.		

the creation of other units, which will eventually form a part of the new organization.

LIVE HENS

23^c for over 6 lbs.

Hens, 5-6 lbs.	.20c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	.18c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	.15c
Young roosters, 1927 hatch in good condition	.18c
Old roosters	.10c
Ducks	.22c
Turkeys, in good condition	20-25c
Old Toms	.15c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until March 1. Write for crates.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
91 Lusted St., Winnipeg, Man.

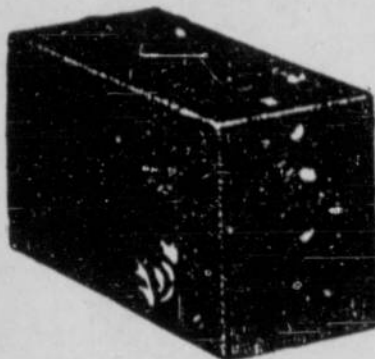


Every Man has the Selling Instinct

I can show you how to start earning \$100 a week immediately. Salesmen are happy and prosperous—there is no limit to their earnings. I have started thousands of men on the road to financial independence. YOU can make big money selling all wool quality suits and overcoats at \$23.50—cannot be duplicated at \$40. Liberal commissions paid in advance—extra bonus money—free suit for producers—steady income from repeat orders. I can make you a successful salesman—let's start NOW—write for FREE selling outfit and full instructions.

Mr. Sims, Goodwear Clothes Reg.
Dept. A. Box 984 Montreal

Hawkeye Camera



FREE

This No. 2 HAWKEYE takes pictures 3½ x 2½ inches. It has the marvellous Fixed Focus Lens and View Finder.

This splendid camera, with instruction book, and a yearly subscription to "KODAKRY" given as a prize for selling \$4.00 worth of Easter Cards, or Flower and Vegetable Seeds at 10 cent a package. Tell us which you want to sell and we will send them to you. When sold, you send us our money and we send you the Camera, with all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
Dept 176 Toronto.

CANCER

and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanatorium book Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM 525 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.



EPILEPSY

Get permanently rid of this dread disease by using Trench's World Famous Remedy. Simple home treatment. Over 35 years' success. Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world. Send for free book giving full particulars. Write at once to TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED, 245 St. James' Chambers, 79 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ontario. (Cut this out)

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

PILE SUFFERERS

Get this handy tube



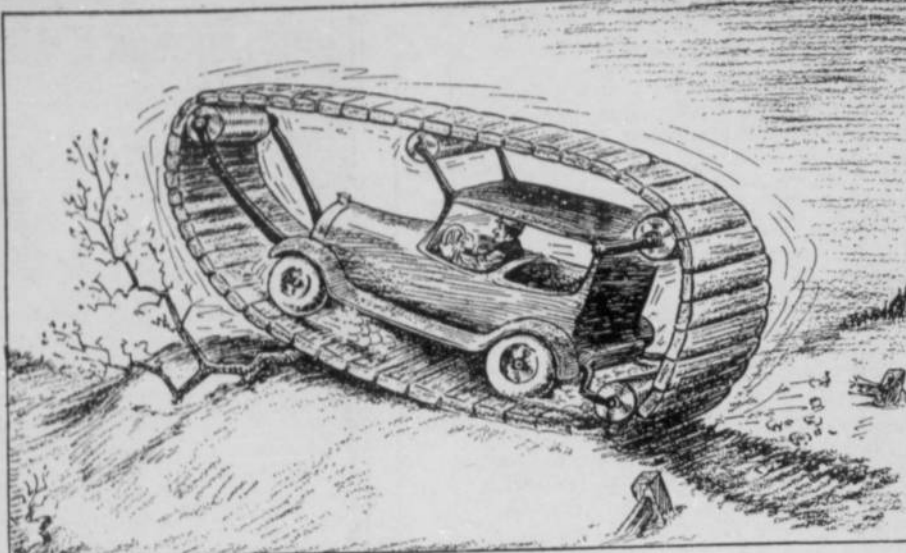
Instant, soothing relief and guaranteed to stop itching, blood, itching or protruding piles. Druggists will refund money if it fails. In tubes with pile pipe, 75c; or in tin boxes, 60c. Ask for

PAZO OINTMENT

How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, F129 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.



Mr. Knowitall's Snowmobile Accessory

The important part played by the tank on the Western Front will be duplicated by the achievements of Mr. C. I. Knowitall's Snowmobile Accessory in the annual fight with snow blocked roads on all fronts. The device is simplicity simplified. The rollers are attached at a moments notice with thumb nuts and the car is then driven into revolving caterpillar arrangement. The car is handled in the ordinary way and will climb over drifts with all the traditional facility of an Indian on snowshoes. The snowmobile is really an adaptation of the principle of the snowshoe to the exigencies of a mechanized age. It will negotiate wire fences with ease and the saving of time effected by cutting corners, after meeting interest and depreciation charges, leaves a considerable margin over in the first winter to apply on the capital investment.

SCREENINGS

She (as train toots at grade crossing) — "George, you go right ahead. Don't let that big brute bully you." — Recorder.

Volunteer Assistance

First Lady—"We got a hundred-dollar radio set and had the electrician come in and attach it."

Second Lady—"That's nothing. We had a five-hundred-dollar set and the sheriff came and attached it." — Tennessee Tar.

At a college examination a professor asked: "Does the question embarrass you?"

"Not at all, sir," replied the student; "not at all. It is quite clear. It is the answer that bothers me!" — Watchman-Examiner.

Circus Man—"The leopard has escaped—shoot him on the spot!"

Guard—"Which spot?" — Oklahoma Whirlwind.

Mother—"Henry, I wish Muriel would give that young man some encouragement. He'd make a splendid husband."

Father—"Have you tried telling her he's a worthless bounder and that she's never to speak to him again?" — London Opinion.

Terence—"Tis a fine lad ye have here. A magnificent head and noble features. Could ye lend me a couple of dollars?"

Pat—"I could not. 'Tis me wife's child by her first husband." — London Telegraph.

Blinks—"Times have changed."

Jinks—"I'll say. It used to be when a man was run down he took a tonic, now he takes an ambulance or a hearse." — Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tell a man there are 267,543,201 stars and he will believe you, but if a sign says "Fresh Paint" he will make a personal investigation. — Christian Register.

"Now that you've seen my son and heir," said the proud young father, "which side of the house do you think he resembles?"

"Well," said his astonished bachelor friend, "his full beauty isn't developed yet, but surely you don't suggest that he—er—looks like the side of a house, do you?"

With Apologies to Longfellow
The shades of night were falling fast,
The guy stepped on it and rushed past,
A crash—he died without a sound,
They opened up his head and found—
Excelsior! — Baltimore Sun.

The objector to Prohibition spoke bitterly. "Water has killed more people than liquor ever did."

"You are raving," declared the teetotaler. "How do you make that out?"

"Well, to begin with, there was the flood!" — Pittsburgh Sun.

A minister, while passing a group of convicts at work on the country roads, became very much depressed at the wickedness of the world.

"My good men," he exhorted, "we should strive to mend our ways."

"Well, wot you think we're doing," asked No. 3289, "digging fishworms?" — Carolina Buccaneer.

"Jim, that necktie you are wearing is the worst I ever saw."

"Say, dine with us to-night, will you, old man?"

"Sure! But what's the connection?"

"I want you to repeat that remark before my wife." — Boston Transcript.

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 15, 1928

	Page	FIELD	
Editorial	7	Root Rots Cost Alberta \$10,000,000	11
NEWS		Some Experiences with Alfalfa—	
Our Ottawa Letter—By Tom Waying	1	By McQuackie	14
News from the Organizations	36	Durum Wheat in Manitoba—By	
MAGAZINE ARTICLES		Prof. W. T. G. Weiner	17
Barge and Combine	3	Do Legumes Increase Grain Yields?	18
Getting Out of the Rut—By		Packer Wrinkles	23
A. M. Pratt	4	Importance of Prompt Seeding	23
Feeds 'em by Thousands—By		The Seed Situation	24
P. M. Abel	5	Durum for Saskatchewan	24
Wheat—The White Man's Food—		Harvests Sweet Clover	24
By R. D. Colquette	6	Supply of Reward Exhausted	25
Field Marshal Haig	16	Putting Lights on a Tractor	25
Dancing in the Schoolhouse	29		
Gleaned from Hither and Yon	65		
FICTION			
The War Trail of Big Bear—By			
William Bleasdel Cameron (serial)	38		
LIVESTOCK			
Mixed Farming in a Wheat Stronghold	12		
More Lambs and Better Lambs	20		
An Historical Note	20		
Converted to Bacon Type	22		
Fitting a Horse Collar	22		
To Stop Calves Sucking	22		
Is Your Cream Separator a Thief?	22		
		HORTICULTURE	
		July-Bearing Strawberries—	
		By A. R. Munday	33
		Phlox—A Hardy Perennial	34
		Wheat King Grows Crabs	34
		OF INTEREST TO WOMEN	
		The Countrywoman	26
		Helpful Hints	27
		Wool to Keep You Warm—By	
		Margaret M. Speechly	28
		Radio—By D. R. P. Coats	35
		The Children's Page—The Doo Dads	48

This Big Electric Flashlight FREE



We will send you this splendid Electric Flashlight as a prize if you will sell three dollars' worth of lovely Easter Post Cards and Booklets, or Flower and Vegetable Seeds, at 10 cents a package.

This Flashlight is over six inches long and is complete with bulb and guaranteed battery.

Send us your name and address and we send you the goods to sell. When sold, send us our money and we send you the Flashlight complete, with postage prepaid. You run no risk, because we take back the cards if you do not sell them.

Homer-Warren Co.
Dept. 175
TORONTO (2), ONT.



Warm the liniment and bathe the throat and chest. For cold in the head inhale Minard's.

Minard's gives quick relief. Always keep it handy. 47



"Prisoner, have you anything to say?"

"Assuredly, your honor. I desire to state without reserve or circumlocution, that the penalty imposed should be in keeping, or, as it were, commensurate with my station in life, which has hitherto been one of no inconsiderable importance."

"Well, you seem to have a liking for long sentences. Ten years." — Boston Transcript.

"Your wife says you can't keep anything from her."

"She is mistaken. I have a quarter inside the lining of my vest at this very moment." — Judge.

Peter got into the view of the law and went to a lawyer.

"If I win this case, I will give you a thousand kroner," he said.

"Very well," said the lawyer, "get some witnesses."

Peter got his witnesses and won his case.

"Well," said the latter, "you won your case. What about my thousand kroner?"

"That's all right," said Peter, "get some witnesses!" — Vikingen (Oslo).

The roar of Niagara Falls is to be broadcast by radio, thus providing a honeymoon for every home. — Adrian (Mich.) Telegram.